

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL
PRESS

FORMERLY THE COTTON AND COTTON OIL PRESS

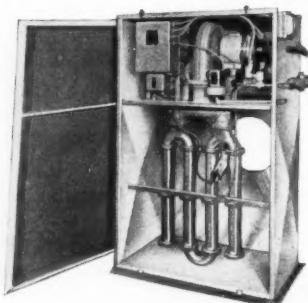
MARCH 29, 1952

52nd
YEAR

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

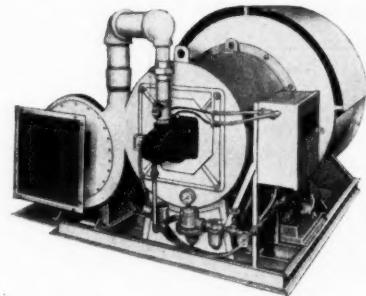


NEW LUMMUS GAS and OIL HEATING UNITS



AUTOMATIC GAS BURNER

Lights automatically when dryer fans are started. Temperature holds at level set, remote controlled if desired. Mixture of gas and air automatically correct at every temperature. Made in 1 million and 2 million BTU capacities. Uses natural, or butane gas.



OIL FIRED FURNACE

Will burn practically all grades of free-flowing oil that do not require pre-heating. Automatic igniter. Automatic cut-off. Correct mixture at every range.

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Lummus is doing more to put gins on a better paying basis.

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CONTINENTAL Follows Through

Continental service does not stop with delivery to the ginner of machinery that he has ordered. It follows through to see that the equipment has been properly installed and is giving the best possible service.

In brief, the Continental system means more than merely ginning outfits developed to maximum efficiency. It means that Continental puts the ginner on an operating basis that insures him **maximum** returns and **lowest** ginning costs.

Members of our staff will be glad to advise with you on your ginning problems.

CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY

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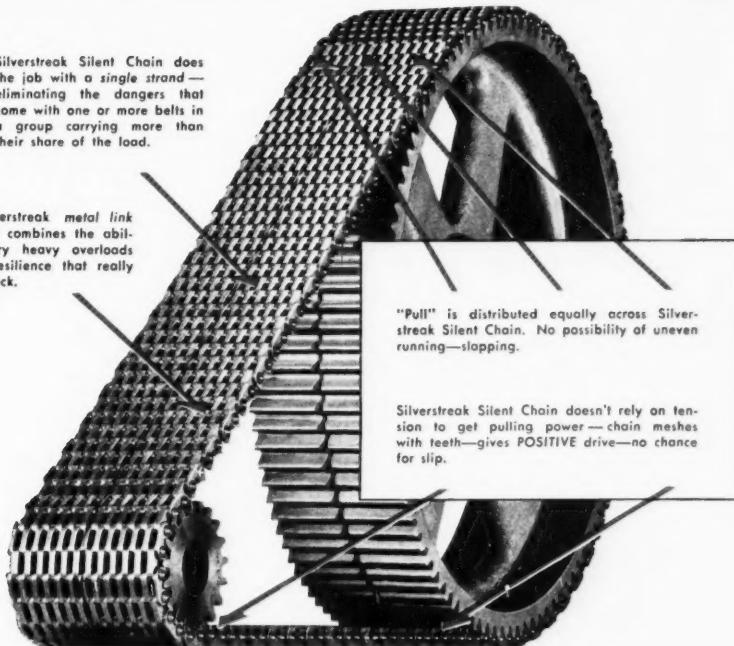
How to get Slip-proof Slap-proof Shock-proof power transmission at high speeds

Silverstreak Silent Chain does the job with a single strand—eliminating the dangers that come with one or more belts in a group carrying more than their share of the load.

Husky Silverstreak metal link construction combines the ability to carry heavy overloads with the resilience that really absorbs shock.

"Pull" is distributed equally across Silverstreak Silent Chain. No possibility of uneven running—slapping.

Silverstreak Silent Chain doesn't rely on tension to get pulling power—chain meshes with teeth—gives POSITIVE drive—no chance for slip.



Drive your machines the proven way—with LINK-BELT Silverstreak Silent Chain

Yes, get the amazing, trouble-free efficiency of 98.2%. A standard of operation that continues throughout the long, long life of the drive. More than this—every rating and design is backed by a record of proven performance. And every chain is

engineered for the job. You conserve space, too—for Link-Belt Silverstreak Silent Chain Drives operate efficiently on short centers. Ratios as high as 10 to 1 are commonly used.

Little wonder, then, that so many concerns to whom top operation efficiency and rugged dependability are a must, standardize with Link-Belt Silverstreak Silent Chain Drives.

LINK-BELT COMPANY: Atlanta, Dallas 1, New Orleans 12, St. Louis 1, Charlotte 2, N. C., Baltimore 18, Birmingham 3, Houston 1, Jacksonville 2. Distributors Throughout the South.

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SILVERSTREAK SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

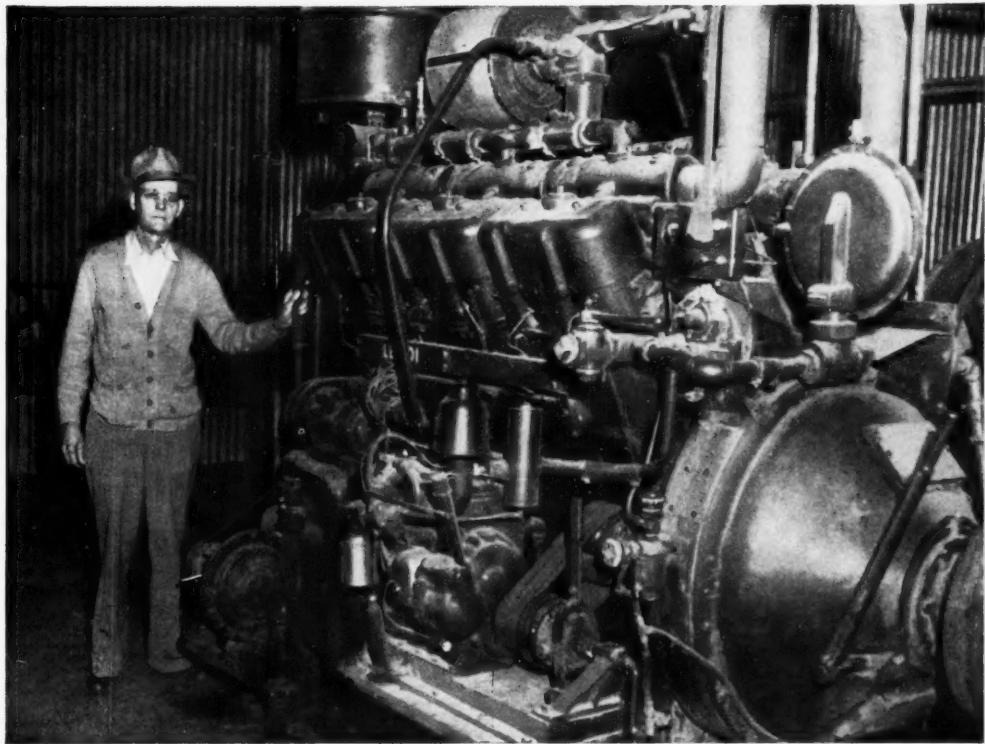
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SATISFIED CUSTOMERS
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KENNETT, MISSOURI**



*"We sure appreciate
the promptness
of Le Roi service!"*



PROMPT SERVICE • LOW FUEL COST • LESS DOWNTIME • CONSERVATIVE RATING

In every cotton-producing area, Le Roi provides expert service — *right now!* — through a network of well-stocked, adequately-manned distributors!

Let A. C. Senn, owner of Valley Gin Co., Davidson, Oklahoma, give you a typical example:

"In 4 seasons, we've had only one minor difficulty with our Le Roi L3000. It was magneto trouble — and when it occurred, the Le Roi distributor had a service man out *immediately* and got us going again in no time.

"Though we've ginned 12,139 bales, we've had no further trouble with our Le Roi — we haven't even needed a valve job! We run engine and dryer on butane.

"Our gin has the first lint cleaners in Oklahoma and the Le Roi handles this extra load easily."

A Le Roi engine is designed from scratch for cotton-ginning. It is so compact that it takes less floor space than other engines of similar horsepower rating. Yet, it has weight and stamina. Sizes range from 40 to 450 continuous hp. You can use low-cost natural gas, butane, or propane.

Have a Le Roi distributor show you at first hand why you're ahead with Le Roi low-cost power.

F-45

Le Roi Cotton-Engine Distributors: Carson Machine & Supply Co., Oklahoma City, Okla. • General Machine & Supply Co., Odessa, Texas • Southern Engine & Pump Company, Houston, San Antonio, Kilgore, Dallas, Edinburg, Corpus Christi, Texas, and Lafayette, Houma, La. • Ingersoll Corporation, Shreveport, La., Jackson, Miss. • Tri-State Equipment Co., Little Rock, Ark., Memphis, Tenn. • Nortex Engine & Equipment Co., Wichita Falls, Texas • Farmers Supply, Lubbock, Texas.

LE ROI COMPANY • Plants: Milwaukee-Cleveland-Greenwich, Ohio • Cotton-Industry Headquarters: Tulsa, Okla.

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It's easy to understand why Jewel is a favorite in the South.

SWIFT & COMPANY

PRESS



THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

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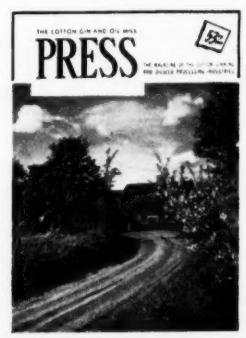
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The Cover

IT'S SPRING AGAIN, and over the broad face of our country scenes like this, with variations, are renewed evidence that America is indeed a land of great beauty and abundance.

Photo by A. Devaney



READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER
OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

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FORK LIFT TRUCK EXHIBIT

at the **TEXAS COTTON GINNERS CONVENTION**

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, STATE FAIRGROUNDS • APRIL 2, 3, 4 • DALLAS, TEXAS



**Get the full facts on mechanized cotton handling . . .
learn how Towmotor cuts costs from 50% to 98%!**

In plant after plant throughout the cotton country, wherever Towmotor Fork Lift Trucks tackle the rough job of loading and unloading bulky bales of cotton, moving bales on and off scales, breaking out and blocking up in the press room, cotton handling costs have been reduced drastically, profits increased substantially . . . ***They'll do the same for you.***

Visit Booth 6 at the show and see the all-star line-up of Towmotor Multi-Purpose Cotton Trucks equipped with specialized cotton handling accessories developed to increase your profits. Ask for a copy of Towmotor Certified Job Study No. 109 for a case-history of how Towmotor cuts cotton handling costs to the core.

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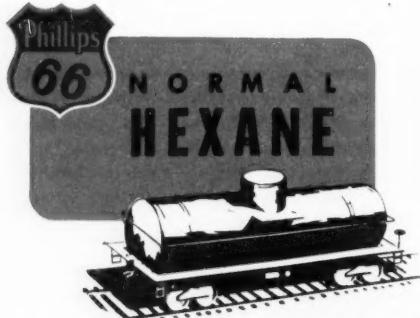
SPECIALISTS IN FORK LIFT TRUCKS FOR COTTON HANDLING

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS • March 29, 1952



Ah, So Pure!

DON'T LET villainous residues or evil contamination rob you of extraction profits. Let *pure* Phillips 66 Hexane give you oil and meal free from harmful residues.



Because of Phillips strict "product control" and high standards you get real dependability and uniformity . . . *every time*. That means fewer adjustments to make in your plant, fewer operational headaches.

With the extremely narrow boiling range (typical spread only 5°) you get high recovery . . . no light ends to lose.

Write Phillips for solvent information for the soybean, cottonseed, flaxseed, tung nut, rice bran, corn germ, castor bean, alfalfa, animal fat and other oil extraction industries.

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**We have an expanded
pink bollworm research
program, which is good
—but our immediate and
most pressing problem
is to prevent further
spread, this year, of—**

THE Pink Menace

**WITH THE heaviest carryover of pink bollworms in history,
we have no better than an even chance to prevent
further spread of the pest this year.**

By IVAN J. CAMPBELL
Editor, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

FOR 35 YEARS, lacking only a few months, the pink bollworm has been fought tooth and toenail—and with considerable success—by farmers, ginners and cottonseed crushers, with the aid of federal, state and local agencies. USDA, in fact, began to show interest in the pest in 1916, five years after it was first discovered in Mexico and a year before the first worm was found in the U.S. near Hearne, Texas.

• **We Have Lost the Initiative**—But suddenly we have come to the shocking realization that we may have lost the initiative in the battle. Actually, we have lost it, for the area of infestation has spread alarmingly in the last few years. No one is ready to admit defeat, nor is there reason to do so—yet.

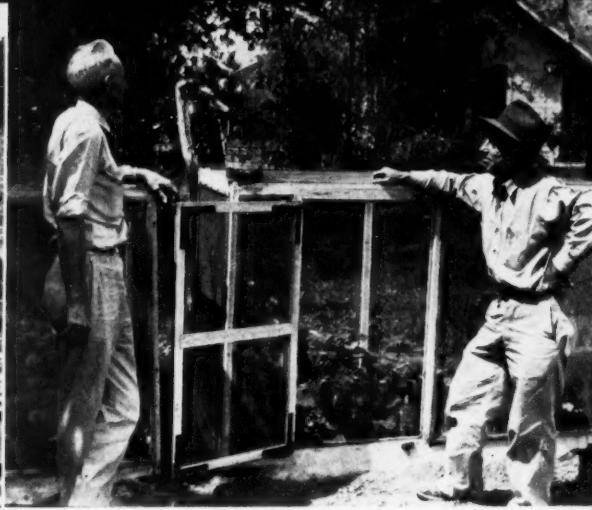
But we can lose. More than 190 Texas counties are now infested; there are quarantine areas in Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, and Louisiana; the pink bollworm now infests wild cotton in Florida; and the newer infested counties in East Texas are less than 70 miles from the Red River Valley. "If the pink bollworm gets in the Valley," Agriculture Commissioner Anderson of Louisiana said at a recent meeting in New



DR. E. E. IVEY, left, and W. L. Lowry are shown treating cottonseed with a combination of systemic poisons from a group of 80 new phosphorus compounds being tested at the Brownsville station.



A. J. CHAPMAN, third from left, heads this research team at the BEPQ-USDA pink bollworm laboratory at Brownsville, Texas. Others, left to right, are Ivan Shiller, Dr. E. E. Ivey, W. L. Lowry (standing), L. W. Noble, assistant in charge, and O. T. Robertson. Not shown are C. A. Richmond and Dr. Perry Glick.



LEFT: A. J. Chapman, left, and Ivan Shiller are checking time of emergence of pink bollworm moths under varying conditions at cages on the Brownsville station. RIGHT: Chapman and Shiller are shown at one of the cages in which individual cotton plants are placed and given a variety of treatments. Moths are released inside the cages and their habits studied.

Orleans, "it has a clear shot to the Mississippi Delta."

The entire Cotton Belt has awakened to the dangerous threat posed by the creeping spread of this menace.

• **More Research Under Way**—The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine is keenly alive to the problem and has allotted additional funds for pink bollworm research this year. An enlarged team of entomologists headed by A. J. Chapman is already hard at work digging for answers to a host of problems at the Bureau's Brownsville, Texas, Station.

Lines of Study

• **Biological Controls**—Chapman has a good team to grapple with those problems. L. W. Noble, assistant in charge, is responsible for studies of biological controls (parasites, predators, and diseases).

• **Systemic Poisons**—Study of the effectiveness of control with systemic poisons—none of which, by the way, is now produced commercially—will be in charge

of W. L. Lowry. He will have the benefit of work being carried out at Texas A. & M. College with systemics by Dr. E. E. Ivey, who will work with the Brownsville team in an advisory and consultation capacity.

• **Early Season Control and New Materials**—O. T. Robertson, another team member, is in charge of early season control tests and will check the effectiveness of new materials later in the season, under field conditions.

• **Defoliants As a Control Measure**—To C. A. Richmond goes the responsibility for checking pink bollworm infestations in the affected areas of Texas. He will also check the effectiveness of defoliants as a means of reducing the number that overwinter.

• **Studies With Light**—Since lights attract moths, the team will experiment with lights of different colors and types in an effort to evaluate their place, if any, in a control program. Dr. Perry Glick will be in charge of this phase of the research program.

• **Other Projects**—Other lines of study

at the Brownsville Station include life history of the pink bollworm; migration habits; soil fumigation; methods and time of farm cleanup; resistant varieties of cotton; time of planting; spacing of plants; depth of burial of field trash; effects of irrigation on pink bollworm habits and population; trap crops; pastureage of cotton fields; and mechanical stripping.

• **Other Agencies Active**—The National Cotton Council's Beltwide Pink Bollworm Committee is giving the problem a great deal of study and is cooperating with all other agencies in seeking better and more effective methods of control. This committee, whose chairman until recently was Dr. C. R. Sayre, is now headed by Geo. A. Simmons. Dr. Sayre will continue to devote a great deal of his time to the work of the committee. Still another vital force in the pink bollworm control program is the Insect Control Section of the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, headed by Eugene Butler.

The research already under way and
(Continued on Page 29)

THESE PICTURES illustrate our present method of taking and examining gin trash samples for the pink bollworm. LEFT: Taking a sample from the first cleaner in the gin. RIGHT: The trash then goes through this machine, which takes out the heavier trash, leaving only a small amount of lighter particles in which the worms, if any are present, will be found. This is a far from satisfactory method of checking gin trash, because it fails to pin point infestation on the individual farm. But it will have to do until we devise a better method.



STOP GIN FIRES

WITH NEW HIGH STRENGTH ALNICO V ERIEZ PERMANENT MAGNETS



AS DANGEROUS AS A MATCH

Shown above is a typical collection of tramp metal removed from one of Eriez experimental installations following a short period of operation. Simply through the installation of a Tower Drier Magnet, this gin reduced its fires by 75%. It's hard to believe that these pieces of tramp metal can be as dangerous as a lighted match . . . but National Fire Prevention and Insurance records prove this a fact.

VISIT ERIEZ BOOTH AT TEXAS GINNERS' CONVENTION

We'll be happy to more fully explain and demonstrate the effectiveness of this Eriez magnetic equipment at the Texas Cotton Ginners Convention in Dallas, Texas, March 31, April 1 and 2. Be sure to stop in and see us.

INSURANCE RATES REDUCED

In a letter to their customers the ARKANSAS INSPECTION & RATING BUREAU lowered premium rates 15¢ per \$100.00 for the inclusion of approved permanent non-electric magnetic separators. Here too is real evidence of the success of this magnet experimental program.

10 YEAR GUARANTEE ON MAGNETIC STRENGTH

Eriez unconditionally guarantees every piece of magnetic equipment against loss of original magnetic strength for a period of 10 years. If, for any reason, the unit loses strength, it will be re-energized at Eriez expense. All units carry a one year warranty against defective workmanship and/or materials.

Belt Wide Experimental Magnet Program Sponsored by Nat'l Cotton Council Shows TRAMP IRON A MAJOR CAUSE OF FIRES MAINTENANCE REDUCED 20 TO 30% PRODUCTION INCREASED BY 10%

Two years ago, the Eriez Manufacturing Company was confident that the large number of fires experienced by ginners could be, for the greatest part, eliminated. This confidence was the result of Eriez experience in serving over 22 process industries . . . many of them with processes far more hazardous than those encountered in ginning operations. The experimental program was undertaken with the knowledge that Eriez was responsible for the inclusion of new high strength Non-Electric Permanent Magnets in the National Fire Prevention and Explosion Codes, as well as in the written specifications of approved equipment for many separate industry and insurance codes.

Eriez proved the effectiveness of this equipment through the year-long tests sponsored by the National Cotton Council of America, tests that assure you of positive results. Many experimental gins were chosen and Eriez's magnetic separators of different types were installed during the 1951-52 ginning season. The results show:

Tramp Iron is a major cause of fires and can be controlled by installing high strength Eriez Permanent Non-Electric Magnets.

Each ginner participating completed a performance record. The records of these installations will be sent to you on request.

BUY ON 30 DAY FREE TRIAL . . . MANY TYPES AVAILABLE

Eriez engineered magnets have been specially designed for your exact needs! Tower Drier Magnets, Gin Slide and Linter Magnets, Magnetic Humps and a Combination Green Ball, Rock and Magnetic Trap are available in various sizes and strengths to fit your need. Installation is quick and simple. CHECK THESE BIG ADVANTAGES: Simple, powerful, permanently magnetized . . . no wiring for electric current needed . . . no operating costs—first cost is last cost!

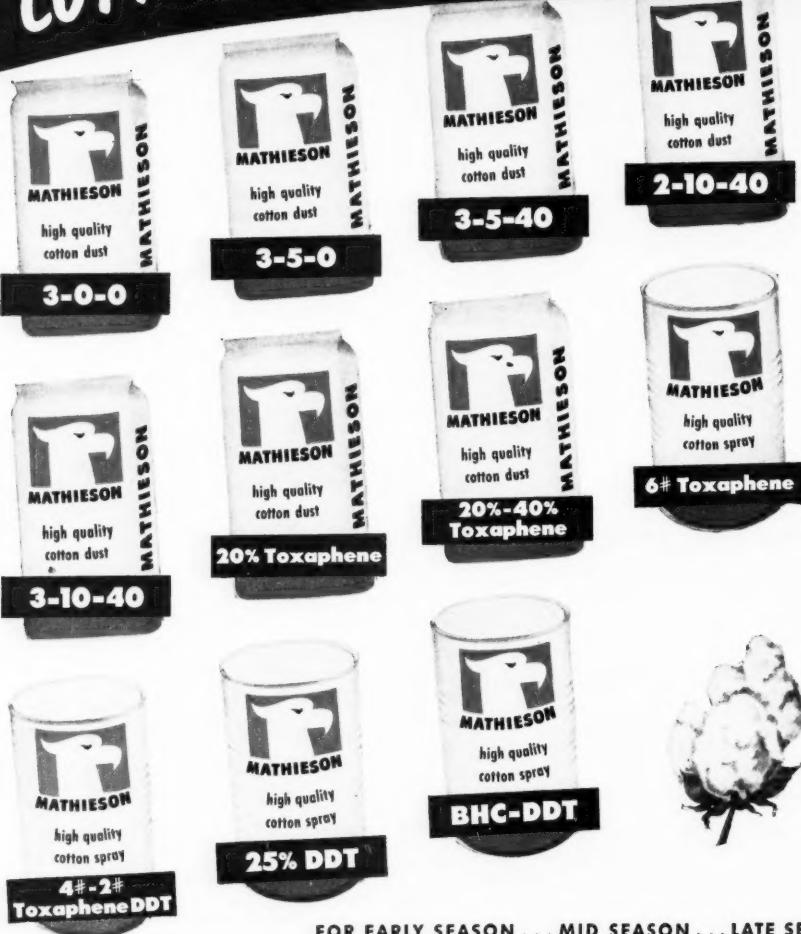
Eriez makes it easy for you to convince yourself of the value of this equipment . . . buy on 30 DAY FREE TRIAL! This trial period begins 15 days from date of shipment. If, after 30 days, the equipment is not satisfactory, it may be returned for full credit. All shipments F.O.B., Erie, Pennsylvania.

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Company Name	
Sales Offices throughout the Cotton Belt. B. A. Pietri, Richmond, Va.; R. J. Triccon Co., New Orleans, La.; L. P. Zumstein, Port Orange, Fla.; R. W. Bartley, Tucson, Arizona; Power-Mac, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.; H. H. Hersey, Greenville, S. C.; C. W. Dean, Memphis, Tenn.; Brown-Steele Co., Dallas, Texas; C. D. Sutton, Los Angeles, Calif.; Capstick & Co., St. Louis, Mo.	

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FOR EARLY SEASON . . . MID SEASON . . . LATE SEASON . . .

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For best results follow a *consistent schedule* as recommended by your state authorities.

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SERVING INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

From our Washington Bureau



By FRED BAILEY

Washington Representative
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

• **The Worriers, Professional Style** — Washington is worried again, or should we say still? For a long time it has been plain that Washington has something on its mind, something that wasn't sitting well.

About the only time Washington quits worrying about anything is when it has something new to worry about. When there isn't anything to worry about, which is seldom, Washington worries about what will happen next to worry about.

For a long time in 1950 and 1951 Washington worried about inflation and what the Russians were going to do. Inflation didn't get real bad, and neither did the Russians. Then along came government scandals and signs of deflation. Washington worried some more.

A one-word description of Washington that is accurate at almost any time is "apprehensive." Everybody is always afraid something will happen, or that it won't happen. The town is habitually neurotic.

All of which leads up to the latest

worry: 1952 crops. When USDA Crop Board reported that farmers intend to plant 7½ million acres under the goals, exclusive of cotton, the head worriers called a meeting and worried in unison. Anyone without a furrowed brow was frowned upon.

• **Brannan Is Top Worrier** — Agriculture Secretary Brannan, known far and wide as one of the finest worriers ever to come to Washington, immediately proclaimed a period of worrying. Low crop intentions, he said, were a terrible thing.

Usually Washington is willing to do its own worrying without calling for outside help. But this was no ordinary occasion, so Brannan announced that he was asking some 30,000 state, county and community PMA committeemen to start worrying immediately. The No. 1 worry, he announced, was to be feed grains.

Indicated feed grain acreage is 9 million acres below the goals. Brannan announced that because of "the seriousness

of this situation, I am asking all USDA agencies to see that their field representatives give top priority to it" and to contact farmers to see how many of them are also willing to worry.

Unless something is done, Brannan said, we won't have any feed grains left within 18 months. World conditions being what they are, he said, "we cannot risk the dangers which would accompany depletion of our feed grain supplies."

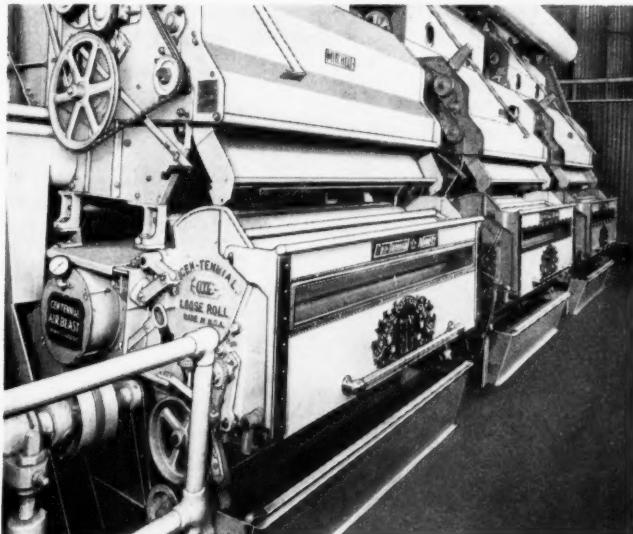
• **Not Worried About Cotton** — Several weeks ago the House Agriculture Committee suggested to Brannan that it might be well to start worrying about that 16 million bale cotton goal. The Secretary said he wasn't through worrying about some other things he had on his mind and that he would just have to put off worrying about cotton.

When Reps. Poage of Texas, Gathings of Arkansas and Abernethy of Mississippi, suggested that maybe farmers would be foolish to go all out again on cotton acreage, Brannan said he would keep that in the back of his mind to worry about later.

Now, it can be revealed, Brannan sublet cotton as a subject for some of his underlings who just happened not to have anything to worry about at the moment. Pretty soon they came to Brannan and announced that they had been worrying very hard on the problem and had come to the conclusion that maybe the congressmen were right.

Brannan was on the verge of starting to worry about cotton, but just then some Department statisticians came in with figures to show that maybe there wasn't really anything to worry about.

(Continued on Page 20)



DON'T WAIT

Install Cen-Tennial 5-Star Ninety Saw Gins for greater Capacity and Better Samples.

They can be installed in same space as 80-saw Gins.

66" Extractor Feeders are standard for 5-Star Ninety Saw Gins.

Illustration: A Three 5-Star Ninety Saw Gin Installation.

Write for Bulletin 51-G

CEN-TENNIAL COTTON GIN CO.

DALLAS, TEXAS

COLUMBUS, GA.

MEMPHIS, TENN.



At Valley Processors Meet



Socialism, Other Trends Decried

■ MORE THAN 200 attend Biloxi meeting March 24-25. Need for research stressed by NCPA's Bryson. New Association president is W. B. Stone, Cairo, Ill.

The importance of every citizen working in behalf of sound principles of government was stressed by two of the principal speakers at the eighteenth annual convention of the Valley Oilseed Processors Association, March 24-25, at the Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss.

Frank B. Caldwell, Sr., president of the Independent Oil Mill, Jackson, Tenn., warned against "sneaking socialism" in government, saying that no country that has socialistic control of production can have political freedom.

Calling for sound foreign policies and housecleaning in Washington, Harry S. Ashmore, executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, said the South must be for something instead of merely against existing conditions. He said that the two-party system is essential to efficient government.

This industry must maintain and expand its research program in the future to meet competition, J. H. Bryson, Dothan, Ala., president of the National Cottonseed Products Association, told the convention, which was attended by more than 200 persons.

Bryson cited the importance of re-



Photoviews of Valley Processors Meeting

■ TOP — Discussing the business program of the convention are, l. to r., Latane Temple, Little Rock, Ark., retiring president of the Valley Oilseed Processors Association; W. B. Stone, Cairo, Ill., newly elected president; and Ralph Woodruff, Osceola, Ark., new vice-president.

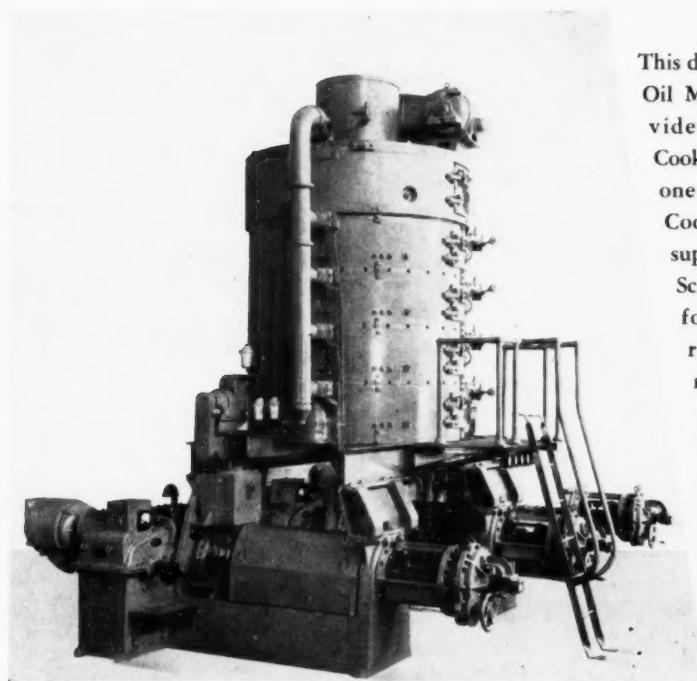
■ SECOND FROM TOP — Two of the speakers at the convention were, l. to r., J. H. Bryson, Dothan, Ala., president of the National Cottonseed Products Association; and E. A. Gastrock, of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory at New Orleans.

■ THIRD FROM TOP—Shown here, at the registration desk, reading from front to back, are G. E. Covington, Magnolia, Miss.; M. D. Parker, H. A. Boggs, and W. C. Manley, all of Memphis. Seated at the desk is Eunice Kettering, of Biloxi.

■ BOTTOM — This group was pictured in the lobby of the Buena Vista Hotel, convention headquarters. Seated, l. to r., are Mrs. J. H. Bryson, Dothan, Ala.; P. T. Pinckney, Tiptonville, Tenn.; and Mrs. Latane Temple, Little Rock. Standing, in the same order: R. R. Mills, Jackson, Miss.; I. H. Fleming and T. C. Lee, Memphis; and Dalton E. Gandy, Ruston, La., of the NCPA Educational Service.



THE FRENCH OIL MILL MACHINERY COMPANY INTRODUCES A NEW DESIGN ARRANGEMENT OF A SINGLE COOKER and MULTIPLE SCREW PRESSES



ONE 5-HIGH 85" FRENCH COOKER-DRYER MOUNTED ON THREE FRENCH SCREW PRESSES

THIS EFFICIENT DESIGN RESULTS IN:

- LOWER EXTRACTION
- IMPROVED OIL QUALITY
- LESS POWER PER TON
- LOWER EQUIPMENT COSTS
- LOWER INSTALLATION COSTS
- LESS FLOOR SPACE
- A CLEANER, NEATER INSTALLATION
- GREATER COMPACTNESS FOR MORE CONVENIENT SUPERVISION

The 7" diameter barrel of the French Screw Presses gives greater drainage and higher capacity per revolution of the shaft.

French Screw Presses normally handle from 25 to 30 tons of cottonseed per 24 hours with resultant oil in cake between 3½% to 4½%. They may be easily and inexpensively speeded up to handle the meats from 40 to 50 tons at a few tenths higher extraction.

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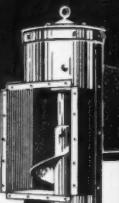
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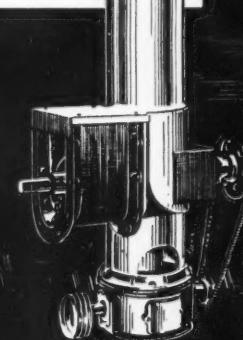
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search on extraction methods and research to insure the best nutritive quality in cottonseed feed products.

John F. Moloney, National Cottonseed Products Association, Memphis, reviewed economic developments and governmental programs affecting the crushing industry. He pointed out the fallacies of price controls and the dangers of continued inflation, and discussed the price support situation.

A check with PMA in Washington last week found no activity with regard to the 1952 program for oil mills, Moloney said. He indicated also that there is little disposition on the part of PMA to agree to the industry's recommendations regarding such a program.

"While conditions may change before the beginning of a new season," he added, "the acceptance by mills of a warmed-over copy of the 1951 program would seem to carry distinct disadvantage."

W. B. Stone, Cairo, Ill., was elected president of the Valley Association, succeeding Latane Temple, Little Rock, Ark., who was presented with two gifts in appreciation for his leadership during the year.

Ralph Woodruff, Osceola, Ark., was elected vice-president; and the following elected to the board of directors: N. P. Bartness, James Hickey, T. C. Lee, P. T. Pinckney, J. E. Doherty, Jr., T. F. Horn and P. A. Laws.

C. E. Garner was reappointed secretary by the board of directors.

Filtration-extraction of cottonseed was explained by E. A. Gastrock of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans. Gastrock also announced that the Laboratory is cooperating with the Valley Association on plans for a conference, April 14-15, on cottonseed processing.

Entertainment features included the annual golf tournament and bingo party for ladies on Monday and the annual banquet Tuesday night. A number of suppliers and other firms serving the industry were hosts at a party Monday evening.

Secretary of Labor to Speak To Missouri Producers

Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor, will be the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Missouri Cotton Producers Association at the Kennett Armory, April 2. In making the announcement, Hilton L. Bracey, the association's executive vice-president, stated that Secretary Tobin would address the afternoon session and would be the guest of honor at a cotton fashion show that evening.

Bracey revealed that the program is designed to be both informative and entertaining.

During the afternoon the program will include a report on the agricultural situation, the association's activities report, election of officers and program resolutions to be adopted.

In the evening a banquet honoring past first officers and the president-elect is scheduled. Gerald L. Dearing, cotton editor for the Commercial Appeal, will be the speaker.

At 8:15 p.m. in the Armory Building, a fashion show featuring cottons will be presented by some of the leading stores in Southeast Missouri. This will be the first area wide cotton fashion show ever held in Missouri.

U.S. Firms to Make Offers For Foreign Grown Cotton

USDA will accept offers from qualified U.S. firms for the sale or barter of foreign grown extra long staple cotton of types which meet National Stockpile Specification P-84, as revised on March 5.

Offers will be considered only of types for which samples have been approved, in advance of the offer, by the Cotton Branch, USDA, Washington 25, D. C. Offers must be received in writing in the Cotton Branch in Washington not later than 2 p.m. EST, March 31.



WATSON FINEST COTTON MONEY CAN BUY

The tremendous popularity of Watson cotton has made it impossible to supply all of our fine friends who would like to plant this high yielding, profit-making cotton. If you are not able to get Watson cotton this year, make it a point to get your order in early for next season because it is the most profitable cotton you can plant.



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to choose from**

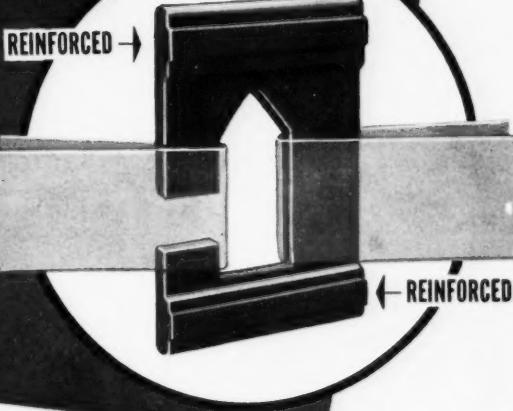
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DIXISTEEL COTTON TIES

Standard bundles* weigh approximately 45 pounds and contain 30 ties—each 15/16 inches by approximately 19½ gauge, 11½ feet long. Thirty buckles attached to each bundle. Sixty-pound ties also are made. Both weights available without buckles. Buckles shipped in kegs or car-load bulk lots.

IT'S THE BUCKLE that stands the shock when the press is opened—especially when the cotton is dry and spongy.

Now DIXISTEEL Buckles are reinforced, top and bottom, with an extra-heavy head, to stand the extra shock and strain resulting from modern presses.

These new, heavy-duty buckles thread easily, provide firm seating, won't slip or slide, or cut the tie.

They are perfect companions to DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties—favorites with ginners since 1901.

This year play it safe. Order early. Specify DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties with new, reinforced Buckles!

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TRADE MARK

COTTON TIES
AND BUCKLES

Atlantic Steel Company

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

TRY IT-FREE

The New
1 h.p. 2-Speed



ACE GIN BLOWER

To prove that the ACE Gin Blower

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Reduces fire hazards
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We will send one for FREE TRIAL.

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Step Up Gin Press Production!

"SD" HYDRAULIC POWER UNITS

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LINTER SAWS . . . DROP-FORGED STEEL RIB GRATE FALLS . . .
STEEL RAKE HEADS . . . SAW MANDRELS . . . BALL
BEARINGS . . . FLOATS . . . ALUMINUM SPACE BLOCKS

PERMANENT MAGNET BOARDS

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Solvent Extraction Expert To Address NCPA Meet

N. Hunt Moore, a leader in the development of the solvent extraction method of processing cottonseed, will be one of the speakers at the fifty-sixth annual convention of the National Cottonseed Products Association May 19-21.



N. HUNT MOORE

at the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans. Moore will talk on "Practical Suggestions in the Planning and Operation of Solvent Extraction Plants."

A graduate of the University of Tennessee in chemical engineering, Moore was employed by the Engineering Experiment Station at Knoxville in connection with the development work on pressure cooking of cottonseed and preliminary work on solvent extraction of cottonseed.

Joining the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, he spent five years in research, design and operation of solvent extraction plants for cottonseed and soybeans.

Moore became general superintendent of the Delta Products Company at Wilson, Ark., in 1945, working on the installation and operation of the solvent extraction plant for cottonseed. He later became production manager and general manager of the combined operations of the oil mill, refinery and shortening and margarine plant.

In September 1951, Mr. Moore set up offices as consulting engineer on solvent extraction.

• "Get ready to fight pests in the season ahead," is the National Cotton Council's advice to cotton farmers.

Planting Deadline in Valley Is Extended

Due to a serious lack of moisture in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas and inability of farmers to plant cotton, the planting deadline was extended this week to April 15 for the counties of Willacy, Cameron, Hidalgo and Starr. Previous deadline was March 31.

Council's 1953 Meeting Dates Are Jan. 26-28

Jan 26-28 were named this week as dates for the 1953 annual meeting in Dallas of the National Cotton Council. The dates were selected at a meeting on March 27 between council officials, the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and the Dallas Cotton Exchange. Among those attending the meeting at Dallas were Albert R. Russell of Memphis, assistant to the executive vice-president of the Council; George C. Chance of Bryan, chairman of the Council's Texas state unit; and Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas, a Council director.

The Council sessions will be held at the Baker and Adolphus hotels, it was announced. More than 1,000 cotton industry leaders are expected to attend, Jackson said. The organization's 1952 annual meeting was held in New Orleans.

The Bauer Bros. Co. Names J. A. LeVan Representative

J. A. LeVan was appointed representative of The Bauer Bros. Co., Springfield, Ohio, on the first of last December. His territory embraces southern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Ar-



J. A. LEVAN

kansas, Louisiana, and Texas. He is sales engineer for the complete Bauer Line of pulp, feed, food, and nut processing machinery.

After undergraduate work at Marquette University, LeVan earned his degree at the University of Wisconsin. Then he served in the engineering department of the Armstrong Cork Co., at Lancaster, Pa., afterwards becoming plant engineer of the Armstrong operation at Pensacola, Fla. His next connection was with Celotex Corporation as assistant chief engineer in charge of building the plant at Marrero, La.

Mr. and Mrs. LeVan have three children. They reside at Springhill, Mobile, Ala.

Becherer Named President Of Link-Belt Company

Link-Belt Company, at its annual meeting on March 25, increased the number of directors from 12 to 14. The two new directors are Robert C. Becherer, executive vice-president of the company, and William J. Kelly, president of Machinery & Allied Products Institute.

At the directors' meeting that followed, Robert C. Becherer was elected president to succeed George P. Torrence, who is retiring from active service in accordance with the company's retirement plan. All other officers were re-elected.

The Board also declared a regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents per share of common stock, payable June 2, 1952

to all stockholders of record May 5, 1952.

Becherer joined Link-Belt in 1923, upon graduation from Purdue University, and was appointed general manager of the company's Ewart Plant in Indianapolis in 1947. He was elected vice-president in 1951 and later in the year was appointed executive vice-president, with headquarters in Chicago.

Directors reelected at the stockholders' meeting are Richard F. Bergmann, Howard Coonley, David E. Davidson, Bert A. Gayman, Harold L. Hoefman, Alfred Kauffmann, Harry E. Kellogg, J. Reece Lewis, Russell B. Livermore, Howard R. Meeker, George P. Torrence, and Harris Whittemore, Jr.

Torrence has been reelected a member of the board of directors and will serve as a member of the executive committee.

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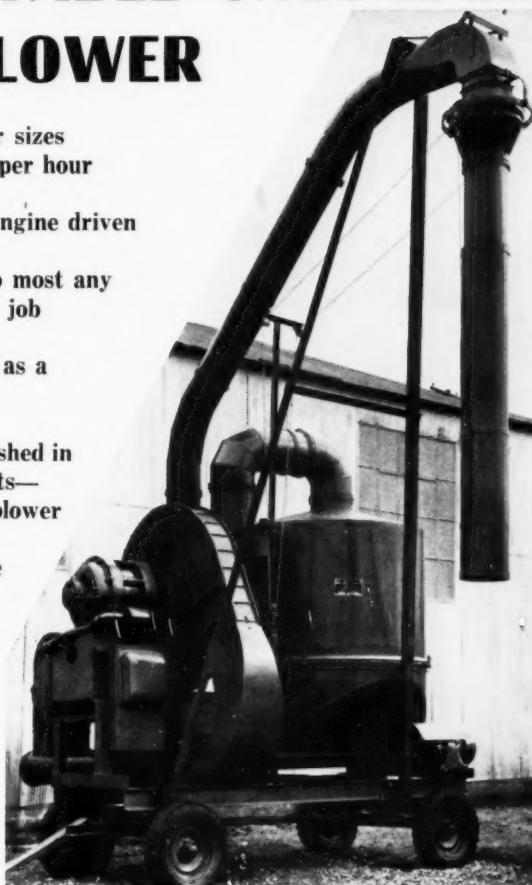
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Adaptable to most any
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Rubber blade
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From our Washington Bureau

(Continued from Page 13)

The figures showed cotton consumption away down from previous estimates, plus some doubt about the size of exports.

Domestic consumption of cotton wasn't holding up to expectations, the statisticians reported. Estimates for the current year were revised downward, from 10 to 10½ million bales to between 9 and 9½ million bales, and exports were re-estimated at 5.5 to 6 million bales. Total demand estimates were lowered from 16 million bales to not more than 15 million bales.

Very quietly the word was passed down the line to take the pressure off on a 16-million bale crop. No change in

the 16-million bale goal, just let nature take its course and don't push farmers. PMA committeemen are being told that when they call on Southern farmers to talk about feed grains, to say as little as possible about cotton.

• **But Plenty Worried About Ike**—There are increasing signs that Brannan may not be able to devote much of his time to worrying about farmers. His ability to worry appears to be very much needed over at Democratic National Headquarters and so he may be called to a higher duty.

That New Hampshire "eye-wash" primary is giving Democratic Party brass the chills. Whatever it was it seems to have dashed cold water on any Presidential re-election ambitions Mr. Truman may have. The results cast serious

doubts on whether Mr. Truman could carry New Hampshire next Nov. 4.

For Sen. Estes Kefauver, Tennessee's young hopeful, it was the biggest upset since little David whacked Goliath in the head with a slingshot. It may not get him into the White House but it will be a sweet victory while it lasts.

To add to the worries of the fellows who run the Democratic headquarters, Sen. Richard Russell, the favorite son of the South, tossed his hat into the ring. That caused party chiefs to worry overtly.

And don't think that they got any satisfaction out of the dubbing of Sen. Taft by Gen. Eisenhower in New Hampshire and Minnesota. Democratic bosses want Taft as their opponent so much that they have a hard time keeping from going out and campaigning for him. They want Eisenhower about like they want a bad case of poison ivy.

• **Wetback Bill Signed**—Diplomats are by training and tradition very, very polite. So what happened when President Truman signed the Mexican wetback bill should come as no surprise to anyone.

The State Department got in touch with Mexico City immediately and informed that government that it was ready to start negotiation of a new farm labor agreement, and that it would send its representatives to Mexico City at the convenience of the Mexican government.

Mexico, in equally diplomatic language, replied that it, too, was ready to negotiate, but due to the unsettled state of politics at the moment in Mexico, perhaps the negotiations should be held in Washington.

The U.S. State Department immediately went into a dither on how to say "no" politely on Washington as the negotiations site. It seems that politics in this country, and especially Washington, are also somewhat unsettled.

After the usual amount of bowing and scraping it was decided to hold the negotiating sessions "somewhere in the United States (but not north of the Mason & Dixon line) sometime in April." The exact location is a secret and we promised not to tell.

The new wetback law doesn't change things much. Congress decided that Immigration agents don't need warrants to search property, but not homes, for illegal aliens. The same goes for State and local law enforcement officers. Farmers who use wetbacks are not to be bothered, unless they are caught trying to smuggle them into this country, or herding them into the brush when they see a border patrolman coming.

It is expected that the U.S. will seek a continuing agreement, but open to cancellation by either government. Negotiations, however, may be delayed as a result of House action in eliminating funds for the expanded patrol activities from the Immigration Service appropriation bill. The Service asked for \$2 million and the Appropriations committee cut that to \$1.3, but the House knocked out the entire amount. Very probably the Senate will restore funds and the House will be asked to concur.

• Land values are expected to continue to rise in 1952. Farm land values increased about 17 percent in the past year and are nearly three and a half times the 1935-39 average.

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WHETHER RAISING CATTLE
OR GINNING COTTON DON'T
LOWER QUALITY STANDARDS!

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2 POUNDS, 21-POUNDS TARE
Bagging

will help you build a reputation
for good ginning. Generations
of ginners have depended upon
HINDOO for outstanding quality—
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economy. Wrap your bales with
HINDOO.

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Eriez Magnets Exhibited at Texas Ginners Convention

The Eriez Manufacturing Company, Erie, Penn., recently completed an extensive two-year test program to determine the extent of damage caused by foreign metal in the ginning process. The program was sponsored by the National Cotton Council and conducted under auspices of USDA.

Eriez is currently exhibiting a tower drier magnet; magnetic bump; gin slide and linter magnet; and a combination green boll rock and magnetic trap at the Texas ginners' convention being held in Dallas. This equipment, used in experimental tests, is said to have reduced fires by from 80 to 90 percent, maintenance by 20 to 30 percent, and increased production by 10 percent. Eriez engineers and sales personnel are on hand to demonstrate this equipment at the Dallas convention of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association. Dates of the convention are March 31, April 1-2.

Governor Byrnes to Address Delta Council Annual Meet

Hon. James F. Byrnes, governor of South Carolina and distinguished American statesman, has accepted an invitation to address the Delta Council membership at the Mississippi organization's Seventeenth Annual Meeting on May 15. Announcement of Mr. Byrnes' acceptance was made by Delta Council President Maury Knowlton, of Perthshire, Miss., who revealed initial plans for the meeting.

The Annual Meeting will be held at Delta State Teachers College, Cleveland, Miss. Governor Byrnes will be introduced to his Mid-South audience by Hon. Hugh L. White, Governor of Mississippi.

"Governor Byrnes is recognized as one of the Nation's most able and outstanding statesmen," Knowlton said. "His acceptance of our invitation is a great honor, not only to our area and organization, but to the entire state of Mississippi."

Further plans for the Delta Council Annual Meeting on May 15 will be forthcoming, Knowlton said.

West and LeClercq, Dallas, Dissolve Partnership

Announcement was made this week that the partnership of West-LeClercq Company, Dallas, has been dissolved. Charles D. West will continue in the brokerage business at 418½ N. St. Paul Street, handling cottonseed cake and meal, hulls, oil and linters, and soybean products.

John S. LeClercq, Jr., has established an office at Farmers Branch, Texas, at the northern city limits of Dallas, on the old Denton Highway. He is discontinuing his brokerage business, but has retained his connection with American Manufacturing Company and Coastal Bagging Company, offering bagging and ties to cottonseed oil mills.

Weeds, Grasses Controlled For Weeks by Chemicals

With favorable weather conditions, good control of annual grasses and weeds in cotton fields can be had for four to six weeks through chemical weed control, declared T. M. Waller, Mississippi Extension cotton specialist.

"This will save two hoeings and one cotton chopping," he stated.

Results of research work carried on by the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station since 1945 on use of pre-emergence and post-emergence chemical weed control can be had from Agricultural Extension Service county agents, Waller stated.

A few cautions on the use of chemicals, urged by Waller are: "Be careful when using the chemicals. Be sure to read the labels carefully and follow all instructions."

"A smooth, firm seedbed is an absolute must for successful results in using chemical control methods."

"All residue from the 1951 crop must be thoroughly disposed of by stalk cutting, disk ing and turning under to a depth of four to six inches."

"Try the chemical method out on a small part of your total cotton acreage. Pick out a field that is free from Johnson grass, Bermuda grass and nut grass. Plant most of your cotton crop first so that you will have plenty of time to plant your chemically treated field correctly."

For more information on the how to do's of chemical weed control, including needed equipment, and rates of application, consult your local agent, Waller recommended.



During the past fifty-five years we have watched many ambitious and enterprising manufacturers endeavor to copy the very extensive Oberdorfer line of bronze rotary gear pumps or present the world with their substitute.

It was not our business to notify these gentlemen that it would be financial suicide to try to duplicate the combination of quality and price so long associated with the name of Oberdorfer throughout the world. History is amply littered with the evidence.

There are available today many spray pumps more intricately designed, more delicately constructed and more costly to purchase and operate in the field.

Why gild the lily! Demand an inexpensive, trouble free, corrosive resistant bronze gear pump that accurately meters your spray formulations, positively, efficiently and at the lowest cost per acre.

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BRONZE OBERDORFER SPRAYING PUMPS



Everybody Gains By Good Ginning

With every bale of cotton that comes out of his press, the ginner either helps or hinders the cotton industry. Good ginning benefits the ginner, the farmer who grew the cotton, the spinner who buys the lint and the consumer who buys the finished product.

Good ginning also helps to strengthen the position of cotton against the increasing competition of synthetic fibers. That's another reason why the thoughtful ginner strives always to produce the best possible lint from every pound of seed cotton that goes through his gins.



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Value of Insect and Plant Disease Control Stressed

Cotton farmers in South Carolina received an additional \$25,000,000 from their crop last year through use of modern sprays and dusts to control insects and plant diseases, it was pointed out by Charles J. Steinhauer, agricultural specialist of the Du Pont Company, speaking at a dinner meeting of the Richland County Farm Bureau in Columbia on March 28.

Cotton yields in that state were dependent upon the control programs which were carried on, Steinhauer emphasized, quoting figures from a state survey conducted in 1951. Seventy-eight percent of all South Carolina cotton growers, a total of 69,540 farmers, were reported to have used chemicals in their fields. Those who applied insecticides and fungicides from four to six times during the growing season averaged 423 pounds of cotton lint per acre; those using the materials only one to three times averaged 348 pounds of lint per acre; those who did not apply chemical pest controls averaged only 273 pounds per acre.

Emphasizing the destructive impact of cotton insects, Steinhauer said the boll weevil alone is charged with the loss of 79,619 bales of South Carolina cotton in 1951. Other pests such as thrips and boll rot cost the growers many more thousands of bales, he said.

Agriculture and the chemical industry find themselves in a relationship which sees each in turn serving as both customer and supplier for the other, Steinhauer declared. While South Carolina cotton growers used an estimated 45,-

140,000 pounds of chemicals to treat their 1951 crop, American chemical industries last year consumed the cotton seed linter yield of an estimated 10,000,000 acres. Much of this went into the production of rayon for tire cord, some of it into acetate rayon production, and still more into explosives, to name only the major users of these linters.

Chemical plants are now using an amber liquid known as "furfural" made from such farm by-products as corn cobs, cottonseed hulls, oat hulls, flax shives, bagasse, peanut shells, and rice hulls to produce a number of new products, Steinhauer said. The Du Pont Company buys furfural and through a four-step process converts it into a chemical used in the manufacture of nylon. In one plant alone at Niagara Falls, N. Y., annual requirements in furfural will use up about 400,000,000 pounds of corn cobs and oat hulls.

Chemical research in agriculture has made many contributions to better farm incomes in South Carolina in addition to cotton pest control, the Du Pont man stated. "Fermate" fungicide has enabled tobacco growers to lick the "blue mold" epidemics which once devastated their plant beds. New organic weed and brush killers such as 2,4-D, "Ammate" weed killer, and 2, 4, 5-T are replacing the hoe in field crops and helping clear more land for farming and grazing.

Among the new developments mentioned by Steinhauer in the field of farm chemicals were:

(1) A new insecticide known as EPN, now being recommended to control the major insect pests on peaches.

(2) "Manzate" fungicide, which will control all five of the major tomato

diseases, where previously two or more materials had to be used alternately for this purpose.

(3) CMU—a new weed killer which, when used at from 20 to 80 pounds per acre, will produce extended periods of soil sterility, but which at much lower rates shows experimental promise of giving sensational control of weeds in such crops as cotton, corn, and sugar cane without damaging the crops.

Council Distributes Booklet On Chemical Weed Control

A booklet on chemical weed control in cotton, describing how the land should be prepared, herbicides that are recommended, and methods of applying them is being distributed by the Council.

"Chemical Weed Control in Cotton" is a general review of chemical weed control practices, intended to supplement information available in a number of cotton producing states. Persons desiring specific weed control recommendations, applicable to their particular areas, are advised to consult local and state agricultural workers.

The booklet was compiled by researchers from land-grant colleges, state and federal agricultural agencies, and from concerns which manufacture chemicals used to control weeds and grass in cotton. It will be distributed to county agents and vocational agriculture instructors, manufacturers of herbicides and application equipment, and other interested groups.

Copies are available without cost from the National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn.

STATIFIER* CONCENTRATES

Make "wetter" wet water that penetrates cotton quickly with less wetting of the lint slide and kicker.

Statifier wet water concentrates are used across the U.S. Cotton Belt and in the cotton growing countries of the world to restore moisture to dry cotton at the lint slide at a cost of less than 2 cents per bale. They put out cotton fires and "fire packed" bales; control static electricity in gins, reducing the fire hazard; and are used to lubricate the spindles of mechanical pickers.

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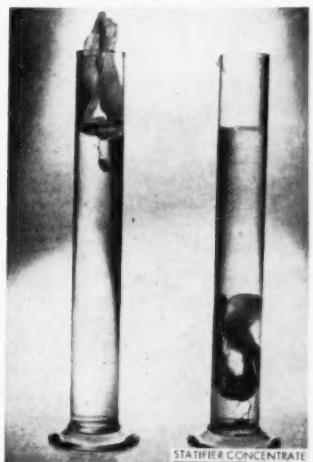
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THIS IS THE DRAVES SINKING TIME TEST—official test for wetting agents of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. The small weights attached to skeins of yarn weigh 1/2 gram.

Statifier Concentrate is in the graduate at right, and a widely advertised wetting agent is in the other graduate.

The skein in the solution made with Statifier Concentrate had already sunk to bottom by the time the other skein started to sink. Both graduates have 3/4 of 1% solution of wet water. This is in the proportion of one pint of wetting agent in 50 gallons of water.



Attended Cotton Research Meeting at Southern Lab

TWO OF THE SPEAKERS at a conference on "Cotton Research in the Defense Effort," held at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory early in March, were C. F. Goldthwait of the Laboratory staff (left) and T. R. Richmond, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station (right). Richmond discussed research on the cross breeding of cottons to obtain improved strength, and Goldthwait described mercerizing tests on the new varieties to evaluate chemical processing qualities. Other speakers reviewed investigations by the Laboratory on flameproofing and the re-use of fertilizer bags, and explained the operation of an inter-laboratory program designed to improve the testing of cotton by instruments. Representatives from the experiment stations in 10 Southern states and Puerto Rico attended.

NCPA Rules Committee to Meet on May 16 and 17

It is suggested that proposed changes in the rules of the National Cottonseed Products Association be sent to the headquarters office in Memphis so as to arrive there not later than April 12. S. M. Harmon, Association secretary-treasurer, advises that the rules committee will meet in Room E, Mezzanine Floor, Roosevelt Hotel, at 10 a.m., Friday and Saturday, May 16 and 17. The Association's fifty-sixth annual convention will be held at New Orleans May 19-20-21.

Harmon calls the attention of all who are interested in proposing new rules or changes in the current rules to the provisions of Article II, Section 1, of the by-laws.

The Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans will be convention headquarters. Requests for hotel reservations should be made directly to the hotel, but a second choice should be given when writing.

G. B. Crittenden, Delta Oil Mill Man, Dies March 22

George Blackburn Crittenden, 57, assistant manager of the Greenville Oil Works, Greenville, Miss., passed away in a New Orleans hospital March 22 after illness of one month. Funeral services were held March 24 at Greenville. He is survived by his wife, Hebe Smythe Crittenden; two sisters, Mrs. Morgan Johnson and Mrs. W. G. White; and two brothers, J. A. and O. B. Crittenden, all of Greenville.

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V-BELT FASTENERS

Alligator V-Belt Fasteners and the open end (long length) V-Belting, in rolls, are now being used by the cotton gin manufacturers on their new gins as original equipment.

Replacement parts can be obtained from your cotton gin manufacturer or your local supply house.

Bulletin V-211 gives complete details. A copy mailed on request.

Flexible Steel Lacing Company
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Also sole manufacturers of Alligator Steel Belt Lacing for flat conveyor and transmission belts and FLEXCO Belt Fasteners and Rip Plates for fastening and repairing conveyor belts.

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But if you are thinking about your Spring Needs now, one of the first things you'll check on will be the new Southern Star Bagging Bale that's 1/3 smaller than former bales, saves you storage space and labor, transportation and storage costs!

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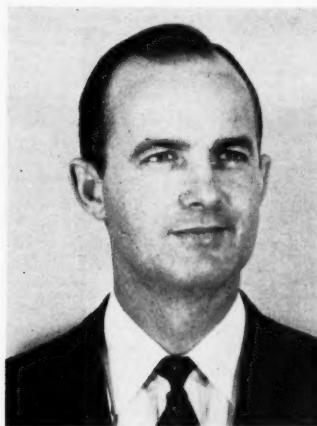
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RIVERSIDE MILLS
AUGUSTA, GA.

Jones Moved to Council's Washington Office

Announcement of the transfer of Charles W. Jones from the National Cotton Council's Memphis offices to Washington as assistant to the Wash-



CHARLES W. JONES

ington representative was made this week by Wm. Rhea Blake, the Council's executive vice-president. The transfer was effective March 24.

Jones will serve as assistant to Banks Young, the Council's Washington representative. He will work closely with capital representatives of national farm, textile and other organizations allied to the raw cotton industry, and will aid in supplying Cotton Belt legislators with background information on cotton industry problems.

Since joining the Council staff in 1948, Jones has been associated continuously with the production and marketing division in Memphis, first in the capacity of economic analyst and office manager and for the past two and a half years as assistant to the director of the division.

A native of Macon, Miss., Jones for a time was affiliated with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Noxubee County, Miss., later working as a cotton buyer until World War II when he entered the Air Force where he attained the rank of captain. He is a graduate of Mississippi State College in agricultural economics.

Council Board to Meet May 23 in Memphis

The National Cotton Council's board of directors will hold their spring meeting at the Hotel Peabody in Memphis on May 23, Harold A. Young, Council president, has announced.

The full board meeting will be preceded on May 22 by a meeting of the Council committee on operating policy headed by A. L. Durand of Chickasha, Okla., Council vice-president and president of the Chickasha Cotton Oil Company.

The 30-member board will review progress being made toward gaining assurances for cotton farmers of suffi-

cient supplies and labor to produce the 1952 crop. They also will hear reports from staff directors of Council activity during the first five months of the year in the fields of sales promotion, utilization research, production and marketing efficiency, foreign trade, and public relations.

Members of the board represent all six segments of the raw cotton industry including farmers, ginners, warehousemen, merchants, spinners, and cottonseed crushers.

• Prices of farm products in 1952 may not average much above the 1951 levels if production and marketing are heavy, despite a strong demand.

USDA Announces 1952-Crop Peanut Support Prices

The USDA has announced that it will support grower prices of 1952-crop peanuts at a national average of at least \$239.40 a ton. This is about \$9 more than last year's support average.

The agency also announced a change in its price support methods. Hereafter, it will make loans and purchase agreements on grower stocks at price support levels.

The support average is designed to reflect 90 percent of the parity price of peanuts as of the start of the marketing season Aug. 1.



UNLOADS all sizes of Trucks and big Tractor Trailers in a "jiffy." Takes all the time-stealing hard work out of unloading... eliminates waiting time and keeps trucks "on the go."

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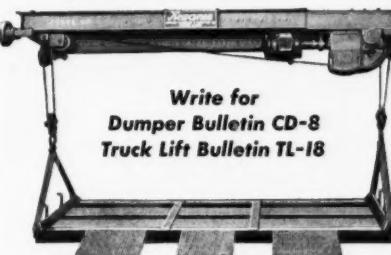
This New KEWANEE Pitless Model cuts foundation costs to a minimum.

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Evidence of KEWANEE performance and economy is overwhelming. It is substantiated by successive repeat orders from outstanding firms who have installed them in all their plants.

Every Trucker and Ginner is a real booster. They appreciate "no long waiting in line" in busy hauling seasons and they tell others. It attracts new customers, widens your territory and expands your volume.

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FOR SALE—Complete cotton gin with 4-80 saw Murray gin stands. 200 h.p. diesel engine. Ingersoll-Rand.—J. Dyle Carman, McAlester, Okla.

FOR SALE—To be moved 3-80 Lummus air blast gins, steel down-packing press, M.E.F. cleaner-feeders, 10 ft. hull separator, 5-cylinder cleaner, 60 inch condenser, conveyor-distributor, 11-shelf tower dryer, butane gas heater with vaporizer and tank, seed scales, 15-ton Howe truck scale, 150 h.p. electric motor, 100 ft. conveyor belt and trailer. All steel building 88' x 30' with 24' walls. Full length wagon canopy shed with metal seed bins. Complete outfit new 4 years ago. Ginned less than 3500 bales—price \$30,000.00.—T. D. Reiding, Commerce, Ga.

FOR SALE—One 3-stand Continental gin, complete with Mitchell super unit and conveyor-distributor, with drying equipment. Reasonable price for quick sale.—Write or call Mildred Foley, Eufaula, Okla.

FOR SALE—One 10' Lummus bur machine with three cylinder after cleaner.—W. H. Richey or Harold Franks, Haslet, Texas.

FOR SALE—11-shelf dryer complete, one 7-cylinder cleaner, flat screen separator, conveyor-distributor, transmitter, fan 40 ft. round lift, 10 ft. Hardwick-Etter and all steel. Also one 14' wood burr machine, Continental hydraulic pump, three F.E.C. Mitchell flat belt, one Continental paragon steel bound press, one 165 h.p. LeRoi gas engine.—R. I. West, Phone 167, Checotah, Okla.

FOR SALE—To be moved. Complete 4-80 all-steel Murray plant. Down-packing press, big reel drier, seed scales, electric power.—I. J. Mazoch, Bartlett, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 5-cyl. steel H. E. incline cleaner. One 8 flight steel H. E. separator. One Murray cotton press pump. One 60" steel H. E. condenser, side discharge. One steel 60" H. E. condenser, top discharge. One 60" H. E. condenser, side discharge. Two steel 4-cyl. Murray air line cleaners. One H. E. ram and casing, new.—Hughston Sales Company, P. O. Box 348, Farmers Branch, Texas, Phone Dallas—Nichols 7-7175.

FOR SALE—1 1/4" Hardwick steel burr machine, 1 government type tower drier, 1 Continental impact cleaner, 1 6-cylinder steel Murray cleaner. 4 1942 convertible Mitchell extractors.—Thomas Barton, P. O. Box 1121, Lamesa, Texas, Phone 1011 or 7.

FOR SALE—5-80 Lummus gin stands with L.E.F. extractors, in good repair. One rotary lift conveyor.—Farmers Union Coop Gin, Greenfield, Okla.

FOR SALE—One 1936 Gullett mechanical trumper, \$300.00. 1935 model 80-80 brush Continental gin stands double-breast \$400.00 each all. One 1941 66" Cave, Mitchell cleaner \$350.00.—J. J. Hays, Hollandale, Miss.

FOR SALE—Modern, well equipped 12-80 Continental gin plant, model C V-belt drive brush gins with "30" fronts, new Mitchell special super units, 12-cylinder Murray steel cleaner, new Lummus steel press, steel condenser and trumper, good 1947 M-M 6-cylinder 242 h.p. butane engine, Mitchell drying system, iron-clad gin building new 1942, modern 4-room manager's residence, housing for crew, 5,000-bale location in Bailey County, Texas (Stepgall Community). Price \$47,500. Contact N. B. Embry, Box 768, Littlefield, Texas, phone 973.

FOR SALE—5-70 Lummus DC gins with L.E.F. feeders and Lummus conveyor-distributor, hoppers and lint flue. 5-80 Murray gins with glass fronts and roll drums, 4-80 model C all steel Continental brush gins with 30 fronts, 4-80 model C all steel AB gins with 30 fronts, 5-60" standard Mitchells with flat belt drive, 5-52" V-belt super Mitchells with conveyor-distributor like new, 4-60" super Mitchells with flat belt drive, 1-44" Lummus steel burr machine, 1-14" steel Wichita burr machine with long and short bypass conveyors, 1-14" H-E wood burr machine with long and short bypass conveyors, 1. 5-cyl. 52" steel inclined Continental cleaner and supports, 3 4-cyl. Continental inclined steel cleaners, 1-8 cyl. steel inclined Wichita cleaner, 1-52" 52" Stacy steel horizontal cleaner, 1-66" 6-cyl. Mitchell Jumbo cleaner, drier and extractor with steel supports, burner, piping and fan, 1-52" 6-cyl. Mitchell Jumbo cleaner, drier and extractor with steel supports, burner, piping and fan, 1-52" 4-cyl. Mitchell Jumbo cleaner, drier and extractor with steel supports, piping and fan, 2-52" 6-cyl. horizontal Murray steel cleaners, 1 12-section thermal cleaner, like new, 1-72" Lummus steel separator, 1-52" Continental steel separator, 1-52" 1949 model Gullett steel separator, 2 6-cyl. air line steel cleaners, 1-60" H-E side discharge steel condenser, set of seed scales, 1-60" new Lummus side discharge condenser in Mississippi.—Bill Smith, Fulwiler Bldg., Abilene, Texas, Phone 4-9626 or 4-7847.

FOR SALE—3-80 Gullett brush gins, steel up-packer, 1-60" Gullett super multiple extractor, conveyor-distributor, 10-ton Fairbanks scales, complete outfit new 4 years ago. 100 h.p. GMC diesel motor, 7 years old. Ginned only 3,000 bales, excellent condition. Price \$13,500.00.—Wright Rose, Dallas, Georgia, R. F. D.

Need some help on locating additional equipment? A classified advertisement in the "Press" will get you quick results. It's read by ginners and oil millers from California to the Carolinas.

Equipment Wanted

WANT TO BUY—Two or three duo expellers.—Baker Rendering Company, 4073 Bandini Blvd., Los Angeles 23, Calif.

WANTED—To BUY—Big burr machines any size. Wood or steel, also 45 in. fans, and Mitchell machines. Buying for cash and carry.—Spencers Cotton Gin Maintenance, Dallas Highway, 5 miles north Georgetown, Texas, Box 204.

WANTED—Engine for gin. Used and must be in A-1 condition. Must be at least 200 h.p. Also can use good second hand 14 foot burr machine.—John Gaida, P. O. Box 561, Yoakum, Texas.

WANTED—One Carver, 36" perfection huller.—E. O. Seabold, 1622 McLemore, Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED—Sprout Waldron or similar insecticide mixing unit $\frac{1}{2}$ ton capacity. Also copper or nickel kettles for liquid insecticide formulations.—"KL" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

WANTED—1 sixty metal Murray condenser. 1 7-drum cleaner. 1-80 late Murray gin. 1-60 Mitchell super special unit. 1-40 multiple fan.—Carter Mfg. Co., Lake City, S. C.

Personnel Ads

GIN PARTNER DESIRED in good north Alabama or north Mississippi point where a gin is needed. Write or call us for particulars.—Sylacauga Fertilizer Company, H. A. Parker, Sylacauga, Ala.

WANTED—Gin manager's job. Ten years experience. A-1 references. Write Box "MD", c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

GIN SUPERINTENDENT OPEN—Only modern plant doing large business considered. Year round work required. Mississippi Valley location preferred. Business and character references given. Write Box "LM", c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

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ALL STEEL BUILDINGS—Any size, any shape, for any desired use—warehouses, cotton seed houses, gin buildings, etc. Newest design, completely prefabricated and ready for immediate shipment anywhere in the U.S.—Marvin R. Mitchell Steel Bldg. Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas, Phone RAndolph 5615.

FOR SALE—1 rebuilt model 1210-12A Moline engine 220 h.p. 2 rebuilt 8 x 9 4-cylinder Moline engines 150 h.p. 1 rebuilt 35 h.p. Moline engine. New Moline engines in stock for immediate delivery. Call for parts and service day or night.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 East Berry, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Service FIRST. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—One 250 h.p. 12-cylinder GMC diesel engine, clutch, V-belt drive. Three 240 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse diesel units. Three 360 h.p. Fairbanks. Several gas engines, 165 to 300 h.p. I buy, sell or trade.—A. C. Askew, Box 3073, Whittier St., Tulsa 8, Okla.

FOR SALE—One 8 x 9 4 cyl. 100 h.p. M-M (Twin City) engine, only ginned approximately 10,000 bales cotton, equipped with starter, generator, and in good condition.—Schrade Co., 3 miles east Rowlett, Texas, Old Highway 67.

FOR SALE—75 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse engine. Hot head. Priced to sell \$500.00.—Write or call Mildred Foley, Eufaula, Okla.

FOR SALE—Engines: Caterpillar D17,000, Serial No. 9J5100SP, Caterpillar D13,000, Serial No. 8J899, International P8D8, Serial No. PD1769. Write: Bertig Company, Box 475, Paragould, Ark.

FOR SALE—One 36-foot 25-ton, Fairbanks-Morse with recording beam. Must sell. Price will be reasonable. Write or call Fort Smith Cotton Oil Co., Inc., Fort Smith, Ark. LD 17.

FOR SALE—All steel building for double unit alfalfa mill, price f.o.b. Tiptonville, Tenn. I can make you a very inviting price on this building. It is only about 4 or 5 years old and as good as new.—R. R. Tipton, Tiptonville, Tenn.

FOR SALE—20-ton, 34-ft. Fairbanks-Morse scales. Call W. E. Rosenbom, Hugo, Okla.

FOR SALE—Two 8 x 9 6-cyl. MM engines. 2 6-cyl. Worthington diesel engines. 1-135 h.p. high capacity cotton compress complete. 3 electrical generating plants with switchboards and complete for municipal light plants, stick and in extra good condition as follows: 1-240 h.p. 4-cyl. FBM cold start diesel engine with generating unit 140 k.w. 200 k.v.a. 1-215 h.p. 4-cyl. FBM cold start diesel engine with generating unit 125 k.w. 155 k.v.a. 1-140 h.p. Bruce McBeth natural gas engine with generating unit 125 k.w. 155 k.v.a.—Bill Smith, Fulwiler Bldg., Abilene, Texas, Phone 4-9626 or 4-7847.

Council Advises Farmers to Prepare to Fight Pests

Get ready to fight pests in the season ahead is the National Cotton Council's advice to cotton farmers.

The Council points out that in most areas the winter has been mild—an indication of a substantial survival of hibernating boll weevils. Although infestation in 1951 was comparatively light, late growths of the cotton plant in the early fall caused heavy buildups of pests in some sections.

These insects went into hibernation in fairly good condition and unless extremely cold weather prevails during the next few weeks, spring counts of boll weevils and other insects are expected to be high.

An early spring with a few warm rains can help these insects get off to a good start and complicate the cotton farmer's pest control program, the Council adds.

Producers are being encouraged to make early insect counts in their fields, have enough insecticides on hand, and to get application equipment ready for use when it is needed.

The insect control program should be planned now, at the beginning of the season, the Council emphasizes in opening its 1952 campaign aimed at reducing damage to cotton by pests.

Cotton Lint Yield Per Acre

The U.S. cotton lint yield per acre has increased 16 pounds in the period 1947-51, over the previous 5-year period of 1942-46.

The records show that in the 5-year 1947-51 an average of 274.6 pounds of lint cotton per acre was produced on 23,830,000 acres. This compares with an average of 258.6 pounds of lint per acre on 20,167,000 acres during the previous 5 years.

I. W. Carson, of the Louisiana Extension Service, points out that a comparison of the same periods show Louisiana has produced an average increase of 62 pounds per acre in favor of the last 5-year period. Louisiana farmers produced a 5-year average of 333 pounds of lint per acre on 886,000 acres in the period of 1947-51, while they produced 271 pounds average on 912,000 acres in the previous period.

Carson says this increased production per acre in Louisiana is due to the adoption of better farm practices. Among them are:

1. The selection of better soils on which to plant cotton.

2. The adoption of higher yielding varieties of cotton.

3. The addition of more organic matter to the soil.

4. The application of higher rates of recommended commercial fertilizers.

5. The use of recommended insecticides for the control of injurious insects.

6. Shallow cultivation during the period of maximum production.

Cash receipts from marketing of farm products produced in Louisiana during the year 1951, totaled \$381,036,000 according to a federal report. The cotton crop amounted to \$158,595,000 or 41.5 percent of this total, while the next largest income came from the sale of livestock and livestock products which amounted to \$114,720,000 or 30 percent. All other agricultural income came from crops other than cotton which amounted to \$107,921 or 28.5 percent.

Rees Blow Pipe Miniature Waste Burner Displayed

A miniature scale model blow pipe and cotton refuse burner, constructed entirely of stainless steel, is currently being shown at trade expositions by Rees Blow Pipe Manufacturing Company, San Francisco. The "moving exhibit" made



its debut at the Mid-South Ginner's Convention at Memphis in March, and is currently being shown at the Texas Cotton Ginner's Association's Convention in Dallas, highlighting the Rees unit's ability to dispose of cotton refuse quickly and efficiently.

Built to a scale of 1" to 1', the minia-

ture blow pipe actually operates in true-to-life fashion, with a lucite tube showing the "refuse"—confetti—as it is driven by the blower into the incinerator. The tiny draft doors at the bottom of the unit are hinged, and a lucite panel at the center demonstrates the double-wall construction of the blow pipe. In the 2½' base a small driven mechanism revolves the blow pipe, which is mounted on a turn-table. A realistic effect is given by a red light representing the flame in the interior of the unit, and by smoke from smoke pellets dropped onto a hot plate.

Overall dimensions of the blow pipe are 39" diameter, 39" to top of shell, with a 7" dome. A miniature forced draft fan system is a part of the display. It took nearly 600 man hours to plan and assemble the model from scrap metal, using 3200 miniature bolts. The entire unit weighs 1200 pounds crated.

Oil Mill Short Course to Be Held June 16-17-18

Geo. A. Simmons, Lubbock, chairman of the college relations committee of the co-sponsoring Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, has announced that the twentieth annual Short Course for Cottonseed Oil Mill Operators will be held at Texas A. & M. College, College Station, on June 16-17-18. Other sponsors are the National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, and the Institute of Oil Seed Technology.

Discussion meetings will be held in the air-conditioned Memorial Student Center. Laboratory work will be con-

ducted in the Cottonseed Products Research Laboratory at the College. Requests for reservations and inquiries about the Short Course should be addressed to Dr. J. D. Lindsay, director, Institute of Oil Seed Technology, Texas A. & M. College, College Station.

Superintendents from all cotton-growing states are extended a cordial invitation to attend the Short Course. The sponsors are anxious to see the superintendent of every crushing mill in attendance. Additional information about the Short Course will be announced later.

Leavitt N. Bent, Hercules Official, Retired Mar. 26

Leavitt N. Bent, vice-president, member of the executive committee and vice-chairman of the board of directors of Hercules Powder Company, retired March 26 after 45 years spent in the chemical industry.

The retiring executive has been a vice-president and member of the executive committee since 1934. He was named vice-chairman of the executive committee in 1939, and appointed vice-chairman of the board of directors in 1950.

Bent served as general manager of one of the company's important chemical departments from 1928 until 1934, when he became vice-president. He was elected a director of the company in 1928.

Bent is a member of the American Chemical Society and of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. During World War II, he served on the War Labor Board, and the National Defense Research Committee of the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

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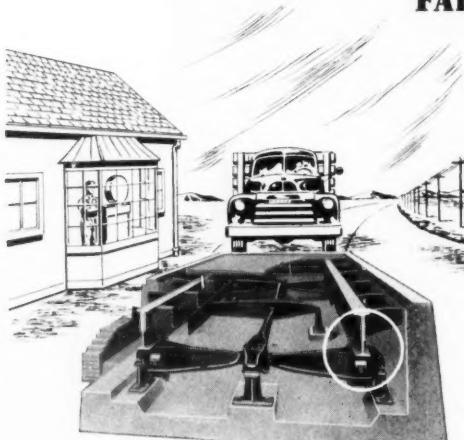
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The Pink Menace

(Continued from Page 10)

that being planned foreshadows a time not too far distant, it is hoped, when we shall have much more intimate knowledge of the pink bollworm's life history, its habits, and its weaknesses.

• **Complacency Is Dangerous**—This is a heartening prospect, to be sure, but we must not be complacent. It is a luxury we cannot afford. For this year's research will have little if anything to do with what the pink bollworm does to the 1952 cotton crop. With the infestation covering the widest area ever known in this country, our biggest job right now is to see to it that the pest spreads no farther this year and causes a minimum of damage to the 1952 crop.

• **Carryover Greatest Ever**—The heaviest carryover of pink bollworms in history has been recorded in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas. That is discouraging enough, but the infestation is even heavier in the Corpus Christi area, in Karnes County, and in the Eagle Pass-Del Rio area. In Karnes County, for example, 25,000 worms per acre were found in surface material from a 100-acre infested field, and 8,000 worms in burs and locks of cotton that had been plowed under.

• **Outlook Bad**—All this adds up to the most pessimistic outlook we have ever faced. Last year, when the outlook was less pessimistic, we lost lots of ground to the pink bollworm. How, then, with the outlook blacker this year, can we hope to prevent further spread into new areas of the Belt in 1952?

It's not easy to be optimistic when we face a problem so grave, but we may at least hold what we have, and possibly reduce the area of infestation, if we put to maximum use the weapons and knowledge we now have. It is generally agreed that we can do a much more effective job of control with our present know-how than has been done. The question now is, how can we best put it to work to prevent further spread of the pest and protect the 1952 crop?

1—Pin Pointing Infestations

When a child contracts scarlet fever, only its home is quarantined, not the entire community or even the block where he lives. Is it right, then, to quarantine an entire county when pink bollworm is found in gin trash? Yet that is what is done under our present system, and every gin in that county must spend a considerable sum of money to conform to the regulations.

This is an expensive and far from satisfactory way to cope with the problem, but it is the only way we have at present.

• **Trash Samples Automatically?**—It has been suggested that a device might be developed that will automatically take a sample of trash from each bale that comes to the gin, and the sample sent to some central point for examination. Then, when the pink bollworm is found, it can be traced directly to the farm from which it came and steps taken to eradicate it on that farm. It is freely admitted that a system of automatic gin trash sampling might itself not be practical, but if it has possibilities it ought to be investigated.

Field surveys will also help in locating infestations. It is suggested that all available BEPQ personnel be assigned to this work during the growing season.

2—Cultural Control Measures

• **Planting and Plowup Dates**—Most of the pink bollworms that are carried over from one crop year to the next hibernate in bolls and locks of cotton left in the field. Thus, the planting and plowup dates in effect in the southern cotton growing areas of Texas have been a highly effective control measure.

Heavier carryover of worms in those years when planting and plowup dates have been extended have furnished graphic proof of the value of this measure. A hibernation experiment at Brownsville showed that the lowest carryover of worms was from bolls and locks that were buried in August. This fact emphasizes the continuing need for deep and early plowunder. The closest possible adherence to planting and plowup regulations is essential to successful containment of the pink bollworm and prevention of commercial damage.

• **Use of Stalk Shredders**—Cutting stalks hastens decomposition, but a comparison of results of various types of cutters shows that the shredder is superior to the roller type, in two principal ways. First, the shredder cuts the stalk into smaller pieces, thus exposing more of the plant to moisture. Second, it has been found that the shredder kills more worms. Another advantage of the shredder is found in the fact that, when plowing is delayed for a few days after stalks are cut, and maximum soil sur-

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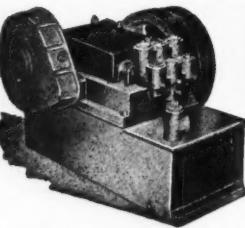
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face temperatures range from 140 to 150 degrees, a high percentage of worms in bolls and locks are killed. Bolls and locks are subjected to more damage by the shredder, thus exposing more of the worms to the hot rays of the sun.

Shredders or cutters should be used for stalk destruction in all areas where harvesting is completed before frost, such as South, Central and East Texas, and the infested areas of Louisiana. In the northern infested areas, and in West Texas, higher mortality of worms occurs when stalks are left standing until after the coldest part of the winter has passed. Worms in locks and bolls on stalks still standing are subjected to lower temperatures than when stalks are on the ground.

- **Tarping** — We can't prevent live moth from taking to the air currents for flight to non-infested areas, but we can help to retard spread by keeping infested seed cotton from blowing or falling off of trucks onto roadsides through the wider use of tarpaulins. Cotton growing from seed dropped along highways and roadsides has been found to be infested with the pink bollworm.

Failure to "tarp" seed cotton moving from the farm to the gin is a weak point in the program and has resulted in a great deal of criticism. The few farmers who have recognized the value of "trapping" are saving a valuable commodity and, at the same time, helping to reduce carryovers of the pest. It is suggested that ginners encourage all farmers in infested areas to adopt this sensible practice.

- **Close Grazing After Harvest** — Turning cattle into cotton fields immediately after harvest is an effective method of reducing overwintering pink bollworm populations. It has been found that close grazing often destroys more than 90 percent of the worms present.

- **Farm Cleanup** — In the U.S., 20 plants other than cotton are natural hosts of the pink bollworm. Only two of these, okra and kenaf, are cultivated crops. In the Lower Rio Grande Valley, especially, host plants are a factor in maintaining the pest from one crop to the next. It is important in the whole control program, therefore, that all known host plants found on the farm be destroyed. In the case of okra and kenaf, these crops should not be allowed to fruit ahead of cotton or remain after cotton harvest.

3—Control With Insecticides

- **Before Cotton Blooms** — Enough is known about the life cycle and habits of the pink bollworm to enable us to do an effective job of control with our present insecticides. The moth is difficult to kill, but a high kill of larva is obtained with DDT, still the most effective material we have for pink bollworm control.

Pink bollworms that develop late in the season may pass the winter in seed, old bolls, trash in fields, at gins, or even in cracks in the soil. High temperatures and humidity during the winter will cause many moths to make "suicidal" emergence before host plants are available upon which eggs may be deposited. When this happens, the moths will die without causing any damage.

The severity of early-season infestations depends largely on the abundance of worms during the previous season. Early stalk destruction, deep plowing,

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winter temperatures of 10 degrees or lower, frequent and heavy rains, and high humidity during the winter help greatly in reducing the number of worms that survive.

Host plants must be fruiting before the pink bollworm can reproduce on them, and if cotton plants are available for this purpose, the moths will pass up other hosts.

There are wide variations from year to year in the percentage of emergence of the pink bollworm before cotton blooms. When stalks are cut and plowed under early, surviving worms go into hibernation hungry and in a weakened condition. When this happens, the worm is more likely to emerge early in the spring—and when he does, that is the best time to kill him with early poison applications.

It is when the eggs hatch, and the young worms begin to crawl over the squares, that early season applications of insecticides are most effective. This might be termed "preventive" control.

When there is a likelihood of such an infestation, applications of 2-10-40 dust at the rate of 15 pounds per acre, or 3 pints of 2-1 spray mixture containing 4 pounds toxaphene and 2 pounds DDT per gallon should be made at the 6-to-8 leaf stage (when squares are one-third grown). Plants are growing rapidly at this stage, and eggs are hatching by the hour. Since this is the critical period, a higher kill will be obtained if the second application is made 5-7 days later.

If aphid or red spider are present during the early-season program, parathion or TEPP may be added to the spray material for their control. These early season applications of poison will also kill thrips, fleahoppers, boll weevils and other insects. To give beneficial insects a chance to build up, poison applications should, normally, stop 30 days before the common bollworm usually appears.

• **Control Later in the Season**—Not all overwintered worms emerge early. Sometimes—especially when there have been few rains and the ground is dry—the worms will not emerge from old bolls and other debris in the field until later in the season.

It usually takes about a month for the pink bollworm to grow from the egg to the adult stage. The adult, which flies at night and hides during the day, deposits between 100 and 200 eggs, usually beneath the glove-like calyx at the base of the bolls; but it may deposit eggs on other parts of the boll and on almost any other part of the plant.

The larva bore into the bolls and squares, where they feed from 10 to 14 days. When full grown, the worm cuts into the boll and changes to a pupa, or it may drop to the ground to pupate. Generally, larva do not enter bolls that are under 20 days old. The bolls most susceptible to attack are those from 20 to 40 days old. Therefore, late season control may be necessary.

The Texas Guide for Controlling Cotton Insects in 1952 recommends the use of DDT as a spray material at the rate of 2 to 3 pounds per acre at 7-day intervals. The dust program recommended in the Guide calls for application of 2-10-40 mixture, 15 to 18 pounds per acre, at 7-day intervals; or 20 percent DDT-40 percent sulfur, 12 to 15 pounds per acre, at 7-day intervals.

• **Economic Value of Insecticidal Control**—That the use of DDT has great

economic value in controlling the pink bollworm is borne out by yield records showing gains of from 259 pounds to over 4,000 pounds of seed cotton per acre. The gains varied with the intensity of the infestation and fertility of the soil.

4—Use of Defoliants

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine research team at Brownsville recognizes the value of defoliants as a pink bollworm control measure and will further evaluate their effectiveness in tests this year.

Some defoliants cause the leaves to shed but do not kill the plant. Other so-called "hot" defoliants kill the leaves and may kill part of the plant. These "hot" defoliants will also kill all ex-

posed insects.

It is clear, therefore, that the use of defoliants—preferably "hot" ones that kill exposed insects—will help to speed harvest and thus greatly aid the control program.

5—Gin Sanitation

Sterilization of seed at the gin and burning of gin trash is a measure designed to prevent spread of the pink bollworm. The compliance of gins and cottonseed oil mills has been one of the strongest points in the control program. There is little question of their continued support of the program in 1952.

Research Can Provide the Answers

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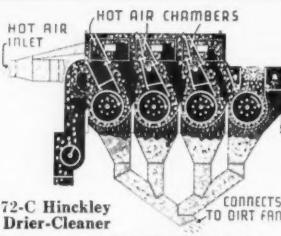
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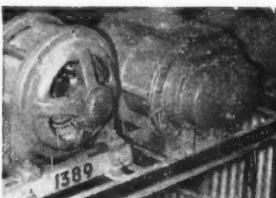
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the pink bollworm problem, these stand out:

What kind of control can we obtain by treating planting seed with systemics?

Will the new systemics give protection from the pink bollworm prior to blooming?

How can we determine from which farm a worm came when it is found in the process of examining gin trash?

Will further research into the life cycle and habits of the pink bollworm reveal a simpler method of control than we are now using?

We are seeking the answers to these and other questions, and if an uninterrupted program of research can be kept going, chances are good that we shall find them.

Who Will Win?

But more important than anything else right now is the immediate, pressing problem of controlling the pest this year with our present knowledge and preventing its further spread.

We have already lost the initiative in the fight against the pink bollworm. Shall we regain it and go on to win, or will 1952 be the year in which this most destructive of all the cotton pests breaks through our faltering defenses to become a Beltwide rather than a regional problem?

CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

- March 31, April 1-2 — Texas Cotton Ginnery Association annual convention. Fair Park, Dallas, Texas. Jay C. Stilley, 109 North Second Ave., Dallas 1, Texas, executive vice-president. For exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, P. O. Box 444, 3116 Commerce St., Dallas 1, Texas.

- April 28-29-30, 1952 — American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Shamrock Hotel, Houston, Texas. William Argue, Anderson, Clayton & Company, Cotton Exchange Bldg., P. O. Box 2538, Houston 1, Texas, general chairman.

- May 12-13 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore, Okla. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Bldg., Oklahoma City 2, Okla., secretary-treasurer.

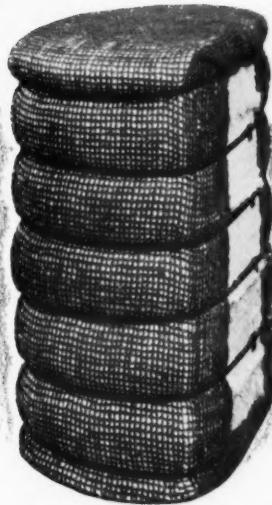
- May 19-20-21 — National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La. S. M. Harmon, Sterick Bldg., Memphis 3, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

- May 26-27-28 — Fifty-eighth annual convention, National Oil Mill Superintendents Association. Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas. H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

- June 1-2-3 — Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, fifty-eighth annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston, Texas. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Bldg., Dallas 1, Texas, secretary.

- June 2-3 — Sixth joint annual convention, Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association and Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association. The General Oglethorpe Hotel, Wilmington Island, Savannah, Ga. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Building, Atlanta 3, Ga., secretary of Georgia association; T. R. Cain, 310 Pro-

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fessional Center Bldg., Montgomery 4, Ala., secretary of Alabama-Florida association.

• June 3-4-5—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention, Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. L. E. Roberts, 998 Kansas, Memphis 5, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

• June 8-9-10-11—North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association-South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint annual convention, The Cavalier, Virginia Beach, Va. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N. C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia 1, S. C., treasurer, South Carolina association.

• June 12-13—Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association annual convention, Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. J. A. Rogers, Jackson, Miss., secretary.

• June 16-17-18—Cottonseed Oil Mill Operators Short Course, Texas A. & M. College, College Station. For Information, write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, Director, Institute of Oilseed Technology, College Station, Texas.

• June 19-20-21—Cotton Research Congress, Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas. Sponsored by Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas. Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman.

• Sept. 9-10—American Soybean Association, thirty-second annual convention, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.

• October 22-24—Sixth Annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference, Bakersfield and Fresno, Calif. For information write: National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn.

**Exports Scheduled for
Grains and Oilseeds**

An April program of commercial and government exports of 1,983,000 long tons and a May program of 1,631,000 long tons of bulk wheat, rye, coarse grains, and oilseeds, and a preliminary program for June of 1,355,000 long tons of wheat, rye, coarse grains, and oilseeds have been announced by USDA.

**Huley, U.S. C. of C. Head,
To Address Crushers**

Announcement has been made by the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association that one of the principal speakers at its forthcoming fifty-eighth annual convention in Houston will be D. A. Huley of Dallas, president of the Lone Star Gas Company and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. The convention will be held at Houston's famed Shamrock Hotel on June 1-2-3.

Jack Whetstone, secretary of the Association, requests that members planning to attend do not make requests for room reservations until he mails reservation blanks on April 15. When these blanks are received from the Association, members will then send the blanks direct to the Shamrock.

Laugh IT OFF

A shipwrecked sailor spent five years on a deserted island. One day he was overjoyed to see a ship drop anchor in the bay. A small boat came ashore and an officer handed the sailor a bunch of newspapers.

"The captain suggests," he told the sailor, "that you read what's going on in the world and let us know if you want to be rescued."

Greatly agitated, mother dashed into a drug store carrying her baby. "My baby swallowed a .22 caliber bullet," she cried. "What shall I do?"

"Give it the contents of a castor oil bottle," replied the druggist calmly, "but don't point him at any one."

A man stood on the corner of Hollywood and Vine, waiting to cross while traffic streamed by, swift and continuous. After a long wait, the man became impatient, but he dared not risk going out into the traffic. He spied another man on the other side of the street and called to him: "I say, how did you get over there?"

The other man cupped his hand about his mouth and shouted: "I was born over here."

A bored cat and an interested cat were watching a game of tennis.

"You seem very interested in tennis," said the bored cat.

"It's not that," said the interested cat, "but my old man's in the racket."

Freshman—"Say, pal, how come you're wearing my new raincoat?"

Senior—"I just didn't want your new suit to get wet."

A colored country preacher, who was strong on visiting the female members of his flock, was traveling along the road to the home of one of his congregation when he met the small son of the lady member.

Parson: "Where's your mother?"

Small Negro: "She's hor e."

Parson: "Where's your paw?"

Small Negro: "He's home."

Parson: "Tell 'em howdy fuh me."

Middle age is the time of life when a man stops wondering how he can escape temptation, and begins wondering if he is missing anything.

Two snowy-haired old ladies, jouncing along in an antiquated automobile, made an illegal turn on the town's main street. The traffic cop had to blow his whistle vigorously and repeatedly before they came to a stop. "Didn't you hear my whistle, lady?" he asked.

Wide-eyed and innocent, the little lady looked at him. "Yes, indeed," she said, "but I never flirt while driving."

With a grin, the amazed cop waved them on.

Caller: "Won't you walk as far as the street car with me, Tommy?"

Tommy (age 5): "I can't."

Caller: "Why not?"

Tommy: "Cause we're gonna have dinner as soon as you go."

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C. C. Roberts Is Married to Mrs. Earl Shotwell Mar. 17

An event of interest to their many friends in the cottonseed crushing and allied industries was the marriage, on March 17, of C. C. Roberts of Corsicana, Texas, and Mrs. Earl Shotwell of Oklahoma City. Roberts is manager of the Southland Cotton Oil Company's Corsicana mill. The ceremony took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Pearson, Jr., in Oklahoma City.

The couple flew to Palm Beach, Fla., on March 20 and plan to make a boat trip to Nassau before returning home sometime in April.

Christie Benet's Portrait Placed in State Hospital

A portrait of the late Christie Benet of Columbia, S. C., has been placed in the South Carolina State Hospital in Columbia. "In grateful memory of services rendered to his state and especially to this institution." The former general counsel of the National Cottonseed Products Association served on the board of regents of the hospital for 30 years, much of the time as chairman. The portrait was painted by Charles Mason Crowson, Columbia artist, and was sponsored by friends of the late leader in state and national affairs.

Benet was formerly U.S. senator from South Carolina and served his community and state in many capacities—as Columbia city attorney, solicitor, University of South Carolina athletic coach, National Guard officer, trustee

Report of Cotton Ginned—Crops of 1951, 1950, and 1949

State	Cotton ginned (exclusive of linters)					
	1951	1950	1949	1951	1950	1949
United States	*15,050,262	9,907,918	15,908,591	15,123,263	10,011,924	16,127,948
Alabama	912,608	578,800	852,903	1,223,901	582,476	858,812
Arizona	798,556	468,746	549,399	808,639	475,962	544,281
Arkansas	1,247,283	1,074,023	1,607,685	1,254,748	1,092,278	1,639,965
California	1,760,512	981,225	1,284,181	1,757,537	976,958	1,268,541
Florida	18,236	8,087	9,312	18,050	7,801	8,943
Georgia	921,518	489,966	612,830	930,789	487,376	604,848
Illinois	980	1,300	2,334	941	1,232	2,256
Kentucky	4,926	4,439	5,939	4,114	4,118	8,846
Louisiana	749,105	421,763	633,616	763,483	428,841	656,119
Mississippi	1,588,517	1,305,103	1,480,062	1,605,975	1,329,852	1,484,272
Missouri	320,167	264,599	477,780	305,856	252,240	457,139
New Mexico	264,693	176,449	263,604	258,808	174,798	264,959
North Carolina	560,190	191,993	491,770	549,767	183,304	407,336
Oklahoma	456,974	239,690	587,571	455,533	238,861	600,599
South Carolina	871,674	412,920	565,666	865,765	403,861	553,653
Tennessee	525,344	404,411	622,498	530,931	408,370	632,548
Texas	4,037,216	2,880,601	5,860,231	4,076,043	2,958,339	6,058,176
Virginia	12,061	3,862	17,727	12,181	3,757	17,637

*Includes 283,243 bales of the crop of 1950 ginned prior to Aug. 1 which was counted in the supply for the season of 1949-50, compared with 297,843 and 258,972 bales of the crops of 1949 and 1948.

The statistics in this report for 1951 are subject to revision. Included in the total for 1951 are 30,147 bales which ginners estimated would be turned out after the March canvass compared with 8,146 for 1950; American-Egyptian bales 46,064 for 1951; 62,235 for 1950; and 3,889 for 1949; Seashell bales, none for 1951; "none" for 1950 and none for 1949.

The average gross weight of the bale for the crop, excluding linters is 502.4 pounds for 1951; 505.2 for 1950; and 506.9 for 1949. The number of ginners operated for the crop of 1951 is 7,644 compared with 7,570 for 1950 and 8,097 for 1949.

Consumption, Stocks, Imports, and Exports—United States

Cotton consumed during the month of February amounted to 768,889 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on March 1, was 1,681,311 bales, and in public storages and at compresses, 4,453,419 bales. The number of active consuming cotton spindles for the month was 19,854,000. The imports of cotton for January were 15,453 bales and exports were 676,400 bales.

of Clemson College, and warden of Trinity Episcopal Church. He was a pioneer in Boy Scout leadership, and was head of numerous boards and committees. But none of these claimed a greater part of his time, interest and devotion than his

work for the mentally ill of his state. His portrait hangs in the same office with the painting of Benet's friend and intimate associate for many years, Dr. C. Fred Williams, late superintendent of the South Carolina State Hospital.



Research BRIEFS

More Chemical Weed Control Aims at Cutting Labor Cost

■ More and more, science is turning the big guns toward improvement of chemical weed control to save on labor cost. Top research officials at the USDA are calling for "further progress" along lines suggested by recent Mississippi tests. In experiments there, yield was more than 3,000 pounds of seed cotton per acre on a field where only chemicals were used for weed control. Space between rows was reduced, as well as space between plants. "This experiment shows what chemical weed control can do to reduce labor and increase production," says USDA research boss, Byron T. Shaw, "when used in combination with other good practices."

Same Story, Second Verse

■ Rangeland, too, can benefit immensely from use of chemicals to combat weeds. Experiments recently in Texas and Oklahoma—where mesquite sometimes grew so high that cattle got lost—showed that beef production could be boosted as much as 50 percent by spraying the range with chemicals from airplanes. Cost of the applications was approximately \$3.25 per acre.

Sex, Again

■ Researchers think they have at long last discovered an almost sure-fire method of predicting the sex of unborn babies. It is a saliva test for mothers-to-be that has proved more than 95 percent accurate in nearly 250 attempts to answer, "will it be a boy or a girl?" Presence of a certain chemical in the prospective mother's saliva indicates a male child, and its absence a female.

DDT & Death to Mosquitos

■ Scientists now think they may have a way of using DDT on the tough and wily mosquito that will be more effective. In recent years, it has become harder and harder to kill the pests with DDT. One trouble may be that DDT has been largely used in marshy areas to get at the larvae of the mosquito. It is now felt that this may be helping the insect to develop immunity to the pesticide—and that the DDT attack should be made against the mosquito after it has become an adult and moved away from the marshes.

Will the Deserts Bloom?

■ Here's one that has agricultural scientists talking as though they were looking for votes. It is a new process for de-salting seawater that could transform arid and semi-arid regions of the Southwest and West into high-production areas of the country. Big stickler in the past has been the high cost of getting salt out of the ocean; the new method has proved considerably more economical than any other, in tests thus

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far. It involves the use of new and artificial membranes—together with electric current—to separate salts from seawater. Scientists at Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who developed the method, point out that low-cost electricity is the key to its future widespread use by ranchers and farmers. They are optimistic that the process will prove economical, at least in the case of brackish water which contains only about one-fifth to one-tenth as much salt as seawater.

Hybrids May Aid Mechanization

■ Under careful scrutiny at the big USDA research farm in Beltsville, Md., are two new cotton hybrids that may speed the way toward mechanical handling of the crop. As yet unnamed

and unavailable to growers, their fiber quality appears excellent; they permit good penetration of sun, defoliants, and insecticides. The big question remaining is whether the new strains will give adequate yields.

Eat Your Breakfast

■ Diet experts are re-emphasizing the importance of a good breakfast, especially for older people. Tests show that strength decreases and shakiness increases among aged folks who go without breakfast. Milk, bacon, and eggs are not guarantee of long life, but they probably help.

Rural Schools Improving

■ Country schools still don't offer children all that city schools do, but

they are improving. A recent government survey shows that country teachers are getting more pay—compared with urban teachers—than they used to get. Also, that relatively more money per pupil is being spent for schooling in rural areas.

More Nitrogen on Way

■ Fertilizer production capacity of the nation is due to be increased by some 430,000 tons before long. Construction of 10 new nitrogen plants has been approved by government officials, following USDA studies showing where they should be located to meet most urgent needs. Since nitrogen is perhaps more important to cotton production than for any other crop excepting corn, several plants will be located in the South, including one at Houston.

Down with Armyworms

■ For results of recent tests of 11 different insecticides against the yellow striped armyworm on cotton, write the USDA Editor, Department of Agriculture, Washington. Ask for release No. 334.

Let There Be Light

■ We may not realize it, but few of us use nearly enough light, according to experts in illumination. Furthermore, light needs increase by leaps and bounds when we are doing complicated tasks. For doing such work as fixing a watch, for example, you should have many times more light than you need while eating a meal or in moving about the yard, USDA researchers point out.

Georgia to Offer New Course In Agricultural Extension

For the first time in the history of the University of Georgia's College of Agriculture, a course in Agricultural Extension Organization and Procedures is being offered for prospective county and home demonstration agents, according to Dr. Paul W. Chapman, associate dean of the college.

The course began March 25 when the University opened for the spring quarter.

Approximately 25 members of the Extension Service, research and teaching staffs including administrative leaders, are to participate in the class lecture periods.

These include Dean and Director C. C. Murray of the College of Agriculture, Walter S. Brown, associate Extension Service director, George H. King, associate director of Agricultural Experiment Stations, Miss Lurline Collier, state home demonstration agent, L. I. Skinner, assistant Extension Service director, W. A. Sutton, state 4-H Club leader, Extension Service district agents, County Agents Frank E. Stanclif, Oconee County, and H. H. Shores, Walton County, Home Demonstration Agent Mrs. Addie R. Powers, Barrow County, and Dean Chapman.

The course was arranged by J. W. Fanning, chairman of the division of agricultural economics of the College of Agriculture, and Dr. Roy E. Proctor, acting head of the Department of Agricultural Economics, will be in charge of reviews and examinations.

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- **Complete Systems**
- **Screw Conveyor Boxes**
- **Conveyor Box Covers**
- **Wood Box Linings**

Other Boardman Products Include:

SUPERBLAST FANS
★
PORATA-LOADERS
(Portable Seed Loaders)
★
PNEUMATIC SEED CLEANERS

STEEL CONVEYOR BOXES

Boardman standard steel conveyor boxes are available with formed or angle iron tops—either can be furnished with butt strap or steel flange joints. Steel Flanges can be furnished with or without feet.

Boardman Conveyor Box is uniform in size and is made of first quality steel sheets that are uniform in gauge. Each section is painted with rust-inhibiting, neutral gray paint, providing good protection to the box when it is exposed to the weather. Special paint, or hot dip galvanizing, will be furnished when specified.

SPECIAL CONVEYOR BOXES

We are experienced and equipped to build special design conveyor boxes and covers. Examples are . . . steam jacketed, both in U and round shape . . . drop bottom box . . . perforated bottom U shape box . . . etc. We can also fabricate either the standard style or special design box made of stainless steel, aluminum, or other alloys.

CONVEYOR BOX COVERS

Boardman Conveyor Box Covers are available in the following four types: **SLIP ON**, **BOLTED**, **SPRING CLIP** and **WEATHERPROOF**.

THE BOARDMAN CO.

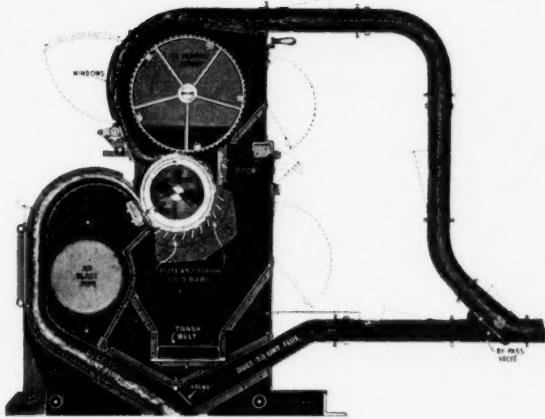
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA. PHONE 6-5435

HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY

LINT CLEANER

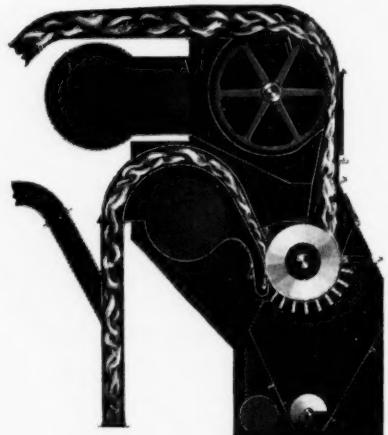
Efficient
Improves Sample
Fits Any Make Gin
No Damage to Fiber
Simple in Operation
Ample Capacity for 90-Saw Gin
Profitable to Ginner & Producer

Write for special bulletin



HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS

Sherman, Texas



Lint Cleaners

IT WILL PAY YOU to investigate this new addition to the Ginning System as applied to YOUR Plant.

This Lint Cleaner uses LINE FLOW AIR WASH cleaning process, in addition to oscillating Saws and smooth rigid Grids. This combination effectively removes motes, shale and leaf trash, smooths lint, improves color, and greatly improves the sample. Better grades will secure you

MORE GINNING AND MORE PROFITS

These machines can be supplied with or without By-Pass Valves, and used with either our Up or Down Draft Gins.

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